





## Mails.

# NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

## BREMEN.

### IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON
ORE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Isecke (T. 6,100)	About TUESDAY, 10th January.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"GOEDIN" Capt. G. Bolle (T. 17,300)	WEDNESDAY, 11th Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"DERFFLINGER" Capt. G. Meiners (T. 17,000)	About WEDNESDAY, 11th January.
MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Isecke (T. 6,100)	SATURDAY, 28th Jan., at Daylight.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill (T. 5,050)	Middle of January.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System of Telefonen.

For further Particulars, apply to

### NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

#### MELCHERS & CO.,

GEN'RAL AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1911.

### Intimations.

**Wonderful New Designs!**

**Special for Christmas!**

**JEWELLERY PRECIOUS STONES**

&c., &c., &c.

**MOHIDEEN & CO.,**  
38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1910.

**OSMAN & CASUM,**  
1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully executed

Hongkong, 5th September, 1910.

### To Let.

#### TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1911. [201]

#### TO LET.

A OFFICE on 1st FLOOR, 16, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.  
2, BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as  
Auntley Officer's Quarters. Suitable  
for Boarding House, or as Semi-detached House.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.  
A HOUSE in WONG-MEI-CHONG ROAD.  
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.  
No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL,  
1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East  
corner of Observation Place. The  
Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining  
the new Seaman's Institute,  
Praya East.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 4th January, 1911. [152]

#### TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 4th January 1911. [151]

### Dentistry.

#### TSUN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 19th Jan., 1911.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1911. [15]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

14, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1910. [14]

### Intimations.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

Telegraphic Address: "DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A.I., and Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephones: Nos. 378, 506, or 681.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length ..... 515 ft.	Docking Length ..... 375 ft.	Docking Length ..... 481 ft.
Width of Entrance .. 80 "	Width of Entrance .. 50 "	Width of Entrance .. 63 "
Water on Blocks ..... 28 "	Water on Blocks ..... 25 "	Water on Blocks ..... 21.5 "

Mooring basin 600 feet x 100 feet x 25 feet deep.

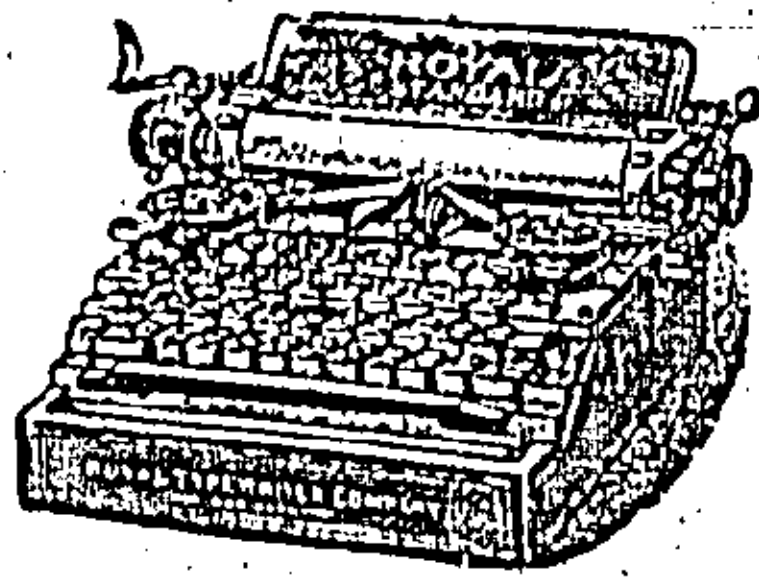
EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

### WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

Telephones: Midoricho Office 533, or 575; Customs Branch Office 1392, Takashimacho Office 291, or 2050; Iritancho Office 2151.

206 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,341 square yards or 15-15 acres. Direct water frontage 0.236 miles in length, part having a depth of 25 feet at low water, suitable for steamers discharging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government railways. Use of 45 tons derrick, tugs, launches, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 18th, 1910. [13]



FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

**ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER**

(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of

TYPEWRITERS,

GRAMAPHONES.

AND

SEWING MACHINES.

A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE.

**DRAGON CYCLE**

DEPOT

51, DES VUEX ROAD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

LIMITED.

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910. [11]

### ROBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

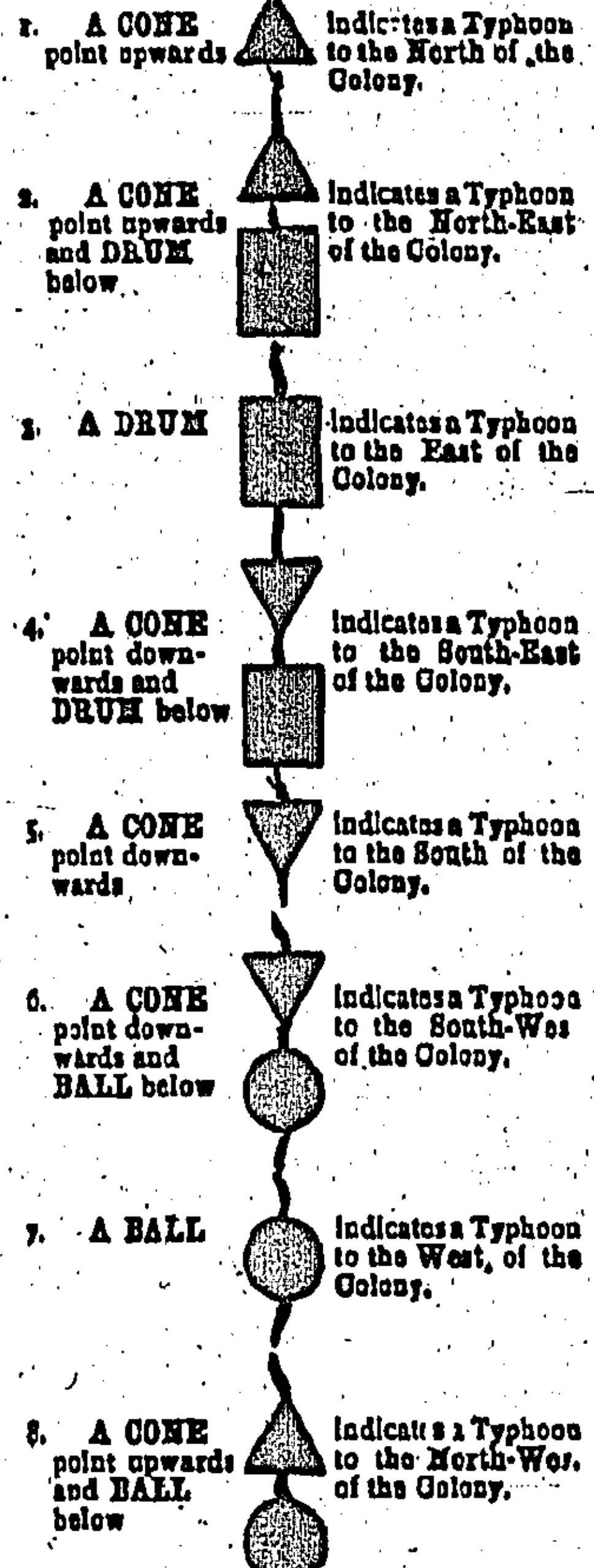
	Ct.	Nov. Jan.	Nov.
Allagar .....	8,553	5,550	3,877
Alor Pongso .....	2,961	—	1,018
Alor Gajah .....	—	370	1,078
Alma .....	1,200	1,100	7,350
Anglo Malay .....	61,359	—	5,547
Ayer Kuning .....	407	—	2,586
Ayer Molek .....	2,023	—	18,823
Ayer Panas .....	1,165	2,100	7,705
Balgownie .....	8,481	9,979	91,877
Batak Rabi .....	1,718	—	5,563
Batang .....	4,800	—	24,127
Batu Caves .....	15,572	—	119,612
Batu Tiga .....	11,251	—	75,122
Berang .....	1,100	1,100	2,600
Bertam .....	—	—	83,893
Bikam .....	3,335	—	20,011
Briah .....	178	—	7,610
Bukit Kajang .....	5,664	7,833	48,291
Bukit Rajah .....	—	—	308,965
Bukit Lintang .....	4,751	6,100	40,810
Bukit Timah .....	1,157	1,246	6,174
Bukit K. B. .....	691	—	2,953
Bukit Chelak .....	4,000	—	4,000
Carey United .....	10,350	0,150	107,050
Castlefield .....	—	—	31,168
Changkat Serdang .....	2,955	—	29,544
Changkat Salak .....	2,344	1,919	11,391
Cheong .....	975	1,100	3,045
Cicely .....	15,126	15,126	124,725
Consolidated Malay .....	—	—	19,520
Caledonia .....	23,641	—	202,868
Chumor .....	—	—	2,474
Chersonese .....	2,312	3,612	16,554
Chota .....	503	1,420	2,500
Damanara .....	—	—	258,100
Domplon .....	410	915	1,355
Edinburgh .....	8,000	—	6,950
Federated (Selang.) .....	—	—	91,318
F.M.S. Rubber .....	24,670	35,950	424,482
Gedong .....	—	—	117,100
Glenaly .....	2,024	7,138	19,597
Glenahel .....	5,317	6,016	40,816
Golden Hope .....	8,517	—	10,202
Golconda .....	—	—	104,416
Gula Kalumpung .....	12,000	—	32,800
Hal Koo .....	617	—	3,430
Hampden .....	12,512	2,103	81,645
Haytor .....	608	114	2,118
Heawood .....	1,374	—	6,561
High & Lowlands .....	48,253	49,477	452,573
Inch Kenneth .....	1,269	17,417	146,201
Indragiri .....	785	—	4,663
Jimah .....	450	—	550
Jugra .....	—	—	60,583
Jebong .....	23,850	—	186,250
Kapar Para .....	—	—	97,816
Kampung .....	9,800	10,160	147,072
Kempsey .....	—	—	27,134
Kepong .....	5,150	—	31,639
Klebang .....	359	413	1,415
Kota Tinggi .....	50	—	4,098
Kuala Klang .....	—	—	10,591
Koran .....	3,007	—	13,765
Krian Rub. Est. .....	4,102	—	29,554
Kuala Lumpur .....	54,510	—	455,750
Kuala Selangor .....	7,000	—	7,000
Labu .....	20,102	20,128	182,288
Landron .....	28,425	29,656	339,918
Ledbury .....	10,683	12,350	121,761
Linggi .....	82,000	82,000	751,500
London Asiatic .....	20,777	—	133,565
Malacca Pinda .....	512	—	1,894
Malacca Plant .....	35,000	—	255,000
Mandal Tekong .....	720	937	2,361
Mertou .....	2,434	2,335	16,741
New Serendah .....	731	—	2,354
New Singapore .....	80	120	420
North Hammock .....	—	—	41,018
Nova Scotia .....	—	—	83,405
Padang Jawa .....	920	—	920
Pajam .....	2,000	4,420	29,730
Pantal .....	—	289	1,391
Pataling .....	30,620	—	265,541
Pegoh .....	5,571	6,009	41,000
Pengkalan Durian .....	985	1,405	5,241
Perak Plant .....	—	—	98,688
Port Dickson .....	1,150	1,653	8,133
Radella .....	1,534	1,712	11,415
Rambia .....	1,415	1,618	9,011
Riba Rubber .....	7,027	—	54,853
Rubana .....	2,150	—	13,779
Ratanui .....	2,550	2,750	16,854
Riber Growers Assn. .....	3,927	—	35,230
St. Helen .....	170	265	1,165
Sengat .....	9,200	9,017	72,778
Selaba .....	9,000	—	58,108
Sungai Choh .....	4,550	—	41,047
Sungai Kapar .....	—	—	120,456
Sandycrest .....	10,169	10,165	87,765
Seaford .....	—	—	135,504
Selangor .....	—	—	237,799
Seremban .....	24,387	—	215,501
Sembawang .....	836	941	5,857
Semawang .....	8,168	9,868	65,141
Shallford .....	10,000	11,000	10,301
Spore & Johore .....	14,421	15,641	116,007
Singapore Para .....	5,250	4,250	53,825
Strait Rubber .....	24,150	—	240,030
Sungai Salak .....	5,083	—	16,640
Sungai Way .....	10,118	—	47,659
Sungai Ulu .....	1,689	—	6,868
Seaport .....	870	—	2,616
Tambak .....	970	—	4,195
Tanjong Malim .....	800	1,700	5,510
Telok Anson .....	1,050	—	6,789
Tali Ayer .....	14,481	—	102,339
Trafalgar .....	318	—	2,661
Tremalby .....	—	—	33,863
Talpo .....	500	—	2,452
Ulu Pandan .....	530	574	2,885
United Singapore .....	2,228	7,609	15,747
United Samatra .....	—	—	5,202
Vallambrosa .....	—	—	19,100

[All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies.—Singapore Free Press.]

### WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

#### METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Teui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—



Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 100 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 100 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

#### URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

#### THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

#### NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 100 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 100 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen















## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
RAILWAY CO'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

## "EMPRE'S LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 15 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.

(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From St. John.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 14TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, FEB. 10TH.
"MONTEAGLE" WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, MAR. 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, FEB. 11TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAR. 11TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, MAY 5TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH.	
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including meals and berth in sleeping car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific Direct Line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ..... 43.

Via New York ..... 45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

Dr. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On

MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, 7th Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	POOSANG	SATURDAY, 7th Jan., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	TUESDAY, 10th Jan., Noon.
S'ANGHAI	KWONGSANG	TUESDAY, 10th Jan., Noon.
MANILA	LOOYANGSANG	SATURDAY, 14th Jan., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kailang*, *Namang* and *Shokan* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (In and Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Shafon, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 6th January 1911.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

IOILO & CEBU	"SHENGKING"	7th Jan., Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SHENGKING"	7th Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LIAN"	7th Jan., Noon.
HAIPHONG	"CHIEH"	10th Jan., Noon.
MANILA	"CHIEH"	10th Jan., Noon.
SHINGTAI, WEI-HAIWEI & CHEFOO	"KASHING"	10th Jan., Noon.
IOILO & CEBU	"KASHING"	10th Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KASHING"	10th Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHIHUA"	12th Jan., Noon.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWINSOREW STEAMERS and THIRTYTWO STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining-Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWINSOREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Cheow, Linan, Chinkai).

With excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloon and Dining-Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 15. Hongkong, 6th January, 1911.

## HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES.

## PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamship.	Tons	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
ROBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU.	WEDNESDAY, 11th Jan., 1911, at 4 P.M.
LAPIO	4000	E. Rice	MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU.	WEDNESDAY, 18th Jan., 1911, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1910.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON	ATSUBA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, Tons 9100	WEDNESDAY, 18th Jan., at Daylight
ANTWERP, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	HI-AOBI MARU, Capt. N. Matheson, Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 1st Feb., at Daylight
	MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Mura, Tons 9100	WEDNESDAY, 15th Feb., at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU, Capt. S. Himehata, Tons 7000	SATURDAY, 31st Dec From KOBE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	TIMBA MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 31st Jan., at Noon
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOYAMA	AWA MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 6000	TUESDAY, 18th Feb., at Noon
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	IKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6200	FRIDAY, 20th Jan., Noon
	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6200	FRIDAY, 17th Feb., at Noon
BOMBAY, &c.	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Pyno, Tons 6000	TUESDAY, 10th Jan., Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOYAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6200	WEDNESDAY, 18th Jan., at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	CEYLON MARU, Capt. E. C. Co., Tons 6000	TUESDAY, 17th Jan., Noon
KOBE and YOKOYAMA	KITANO MARU, Capt. P. E. Cope, Tons 9300	THURSDAY, 19th Jan., at 11 A.M.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. Cargo only. Carries deck passengers.

Onitting Penang. Cal at Genoa.

## PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE.
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	15th Feb.	To London, per New Steamer
KITANO	9,100	1st March	1st class Single... ¥550
IKO	7,000	15th "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
HIRANO	9,000	19th "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
TANGO	8,000	12th April	" " " " " " " " " " " "
KAMO	9,000	26th "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
AKI	7,000	10th May	" " " " " " " " " " " "
M SHIMA	9,000	24th "	" " " " " " " " " " " "

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE.
AWA MARU	7,000	28th Feb.	To Pacific Coast Common Ports
INABA	7,000	28th March	1st class Single... ¥300
TAMBA	7,000	25th April	" " " " " " " " " " " "
AWA	7,000	23rd May	" " " " " " " " " " " "

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Connecting with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

## HONGKONG—CANTON LINE.

## THE "KWONG" STEAMERS.

"KWONG TUNG" Captain Walker.

"KWONG SAI" Captain Crovo.

Leave Hongkong every night at 9 o'clock, Saturdays excepted.

Leave Canton every evening at 5 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

SALOON PASSAGE FARE \$5.

Servants' passages must be paid for.

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Hongkong, 31st December, 1910.

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FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"

Captain Head, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 7th January, 1911, at Noon.

This new Steamer is especially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provision, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

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Hongkong, 6th January, 1911.

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AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

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S.S. "INDRASAMHA" On or about 21st Jan., 1911.

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Hongkong, 29th December, 1910.

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Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Calcutta*, due in London on the 18th February 1911.

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R. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1910.

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"

Captain W. Birrell, will be despatched as above about 10th January.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

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Hongkong, 19th December, 1910.

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"CAPRI,"

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Hongkong, 4th January, 1911.

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FOR NEW YORK.

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For Freight and further information, apply to

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Hongkong, 4th January 1911.

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Hongkong, 19th December, 1910.

## Consignees.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOOKSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 5th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1911.

## Consignees.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

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(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8480

號六初月二十年二統宣

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1911.

五拜禮

號六月正英港香

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### DEATH.

On December 6, at 40, Chapoo Road, Shanghai, LING JET ON M. D. aged 61 years.

### NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 47, Des Voeux Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1911.

### THE PORTENTOUS DECADE.

(31st December.)

When the history of the past ten years comes to be written, it will be described as the interval between the Victorian and the second Georgian era. The period of King Edward the Peacemaker will be remembered and loved and revered as was the reign of that good King, Edward the Confessor, whose laws and customs were constantly appealed to by the English people against their Kings, and even by the Norman nobility, who so quickly became a part of that people. The wound made by the death of our King Edward is too recent, it is still too painful to permit our minds to dwell on the gravity of his loss to us, or to do more than point out that in the heavy days before us, many will cry out "Oh, for the laws and customs of good King Edward!" Ten years ago, English men saw with loyal and regretful hearts the inevitable decline towards the grave of that venerable lady Queen Victoria, who has already been surmised "The Good," whose reign is unparalleled in all history among all nations. Ten years ago the doors of the temple of the British Janus were, as usual, open. The Boer Commandant, General Louis Botha, now in an unprecedented political position as Prime Minister of United South Africa, was attacking the Forces of the British Sovereign and waging war upon her people. Ten years ago, on January the 1st, 1901, the Australian Commonwealth was inaugurated with that solemnity and splendour which befit the birth of a new nation. The Earl of Hopton was perhaps one of the last of the representative nobility of Britain who will be called upon to preside at a similar ceremony. The birth of a nation which as yet we will not venture to dignify by the title of sister to Australia, has only recently been blessed by the presence of that Uncle of His Majesty the King, who will be remembered by many in Hongkong, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. That South Africa may become in truth a Sister Nation to Canada and Australia is, indeed, our fervent prayer. New Zealand, too, has become a Commonwealth, disdaining the humble title of Colony. Her experiments in democracy will be watched with anxiety and, we hope, without pain, by lovers of the Empire during the decade which lies before us. We wish that we could record that the enormous increase in the volume of the trade of the United Kingdom itself has coincided with a similar increase in the well-being of the poorer classes. In spite of the lavish promises of a Socialistic Government, the poor are more with us than ever, and the crime of our English Poor Law system still cries to Heaven for vengeance. We do not see that we have any further subjects on which we are to congratulate our British fellow-countrymen. A few small changes may be noted, such as the result of Mr. Haldane's chief thinking, to the substitute of the name "Territorial" for that of "Volunteer," in the course of a so-called reform of our Auxiliary Forces. In the Navy, ships are, as usual, getting bigger than ever, and as usual British ships fewer than ever. The same may be said of our Mercantile Marine. We have lost Lord Salisbury. One hundred years ago we lost Pitt in the same decade. It is with no very great complacency that we cease introspection and direct our attention to the affairs of other nations. Germany, it is true, has suffered no great calamity; the disputes as to whether His Majesty the Emperor said something either wise or foolish, or telegraphed it, or whether his Chancellor said it or instigated it, or wrote it, or telegraphed it, seems to be more of concern to German Socialist journalists than to that great, sober and well-trained nation, which already has the hegemony of Central and Eastern Europe, for Russia can no longer be said to be an European nation now that she has been conquered by an Asiatic people from without, and is still under the slavery of a Tartar element from within. It is not an event to record but a fact to rejoice over that the oldest and most venerable of European Monarchs, Francis Joseph of Austria, is still with us. Gott erhalte ihn!—It is surely no fault of his that an era of Treaty-breaking has been marked by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Personally, we think the Bosnians very lucky. France, beloved by all wise Englishmen, as, indeed, she was by our late wise King, is busy trying to avoid making History, having at last realized that that country is happiest which has no History at all. But, as usual, she is quarrelling with herself, and has got herself mixed in the silliest of quarrels, a religious one. The most appalling earthquakes that History records have occurred in the South of Italy and in Sicily. As usual the House of Savoy proved itself worthy to be the Chief of the Italian people, and Victor Emmanuel the Second showed himself no mean descendant of his Warrior Ancestors. He was ably assisted in his heroic work among the ruins of his shattered cities, saving life and succouring the wounded, by his brave and beautiful wife, Queen Helena of Montenegro, daughter of the latest made of Kings, that brave old Warrior Nicolas the First. Another kingdom came into being, and Ferdinand the First may pride himself on being the second real King of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Albert, the grandson of Leopold of the same House, who was honoured by the affection and intimacy of Queen Victoria, has succeeded that other Leopold, who was not to be honoured. Holland has contributed

to her importance in the world by showing that she can be happy under one Queen and confident of being equally so under the rule of another. Queen Wilhelmina's daughter was a welcome addition to the number of Princesses in Europe. We do not know whether Norway is to be congratulated or not on her severance from her sister of the Scandinavian peninsula. The Norwegians are so brave and so free a people that we Britains have always loved them well, and greatly as we regret anything which may tend to discourage the hope of a United Scandinavia, we cannot refrain from congratulating King Haakon the First and the gracious English Princess, who is now his Queen. Of Spain there is little to be said; King and Queen appear to be deeply loved and to deserve it. Their family is steadily increasing. This is our only consolation in our fear lest his courage, for he is brave even to rashness, will cost him his life. Affairs such as that of Barcelona may, we hope, not occur in the ensuing decade. In the western part of the great Iberian peninsula, Fair Lusitania has to mourn the death of a king and of his son and the birth of a Republic. Other assassinations of the past ten years are the unspeakable business of the hacking to pieces by midnight murderers of King Alexander and Queen Draga of Serbia, whose blood, another new-made King, one Peter Kara-georgewitch, has been unable, or unwilling, to avenge; the shooting of that able politician President McKinley at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo; and of one of the makers of Japan, Prince Ito, by a Korean fanatic or patriot. The latter murder was useless for his country, for one of the first actions of Prince Ito's successors in the Government of that unhappy Kingdom Korea, was the open deposition of the puppet Emperor who, now degraded, or as some would think, elevated to the rank of a Japanese Prince, displays his homage or his slavery at the Imperial Court of Tokyo. It would be well for our hopes for the realization of the Brotherhood of Man if the age long struggle between Europe and Asia, begun at Marathon, continued at Arbela and through the Centuries at Chalons, at Toulouse and under the walls of Vienna in 1683 has been ended for ever by the taking of Port Arthur from the Russians and the decisive victory of the Japanese in the Straits of Tsushima. The first decade of one hundred years ago is memorable to all students of Naval History by the glorious names of Nelson and Collingwood; the Japanese of one hundred years hence will speak of Togo and his gallant comrades as we do of our ancestors. It is well, however, to remember that our men of Nelson's day had to fight against heroes. The French of Napoleon's time were of a greater mould than the flabby Russians of the days of the Douma. In this connection, it is not unworthy of remark, in view of the fact that future History will surely use the two events for purposes of comparison, that the Russian officers who lost their ships at Port Arthur were engaged in a festival on shore, and that not quite a hundred years ago those British officers who were about to change the face of Europe at Waterloo left a ball-room for the field of victory. The indecisive battle of Moukden—for Kurapatkin made good his retreat—was followed by an indecisive peace. Manchuria still remains to Asia what the Netherlands once were to Europe. This does not promise well for our longed for Brotherhood of Man. Will the events which occurred early in 1902, whose effects we are still feeling to this day in China, conduce to the same end? We do not wish to reopen old sores; the Boxer tragedy is still too fresh in our minds. We think that the less said about that terrible business the better, at least to-day when the coming of the New Year makes us pray for forgiveness all round, for if we have much to forgive the Chinese we also have much to be forgiven. A figure in History, less important, we think, than that of Li Hung Chang, disappeared in the person of the Empress Dowager. At another time we may have to discuss her career; on this occasion we can do no more than note her passing. Turkey has removed the Sultan who was called—or mis-called—by the English newspapers "Abdul the damned." She has also removed all the pariah dogs of Constantinople to a desert island in the Bosphorus, where, having no other provision, they are eating each other. Turkey has also opened a Parliament. The members are busy making provision for themselves, but we cannot help wondering whether their fate will be similar. We have to record the greatest event of this century, the conquest of the air. We remember our grief in 1895 at the death of Dr. Otto Lilienthal, the proto martyr of Aviation, if by that barbarous word we must designate travelling through the air in a vehicle heavier than that through which it flies. Space will not permit us to enumerate the names of those who have laid down their lives in the struggle for this new conquest by man in an element, until quite lately believed to be unconquerable. Less astonishing, but perhaps equally murderous, is the development of the submarine-boat and most astonishing of all is the extension of wireless telegraphy to such a degree as to enable steamer Captains to denounce criminals by the Morse code from the middle of the Atlantic. Less important, but perhaps in the long run, equally troublesome phenomena, are the new shape of ladies' hats and the hobble skirt. The fashions of ten years ago were not as bad as that. With China and her affairs we shall not deal to-day; she is too vast for superficial comment and the great forces now in conflict within this mighty Empire cannot be dismissed by an easy pen in ten lines or by a casual glance at a historical essay of necessity incomplete.

### TRADE-MARK DISPUTES.

(and January.)

In our Courts in Hongkong we are pretty well familiar with trade-mark disputes involving infringement of merchants' rights, and the restitution of pilfered privileges. But if European or Chinese firms whose trade-marks are registered in the Colony sometimes come to loggerheads over the disputed use of a sign used in the markets, there is not generally much danger, owing to the stringency of the laws, of any injustice being inflicted. But regarding the whole matter of trade marks in the East the European manufacturer has a good deal to complain about in the impunity with which his trade-marks are pirated. In past years the Japanese frequently copied European trade marks and put spurious goods upon the market under a sign that did not belong to them. True, the Japanese Government, the better class of merchants and the Press have lost no opportunity of denouncing this practice, but it still exists. Recently, there were two cases—one in Tokyo and the other in Osaka. In one of these, we read, the injured man was satisfied with an apology which can hardly be regarded as a very satisfying reparation for a damaged business. Much, therefore, yet remains for the Japanese to do in suppressing the illegal appropriation of trading rights, although certainly a marked improvement has been made within the last few years. In China, says "Capital and Commerce," we have not had much cause of complaint in this respect, though there have been desultory cases of imitation; and as a rule they have been severely punished. One point which militated against the Chinese entering on this practice up to now was that they manufactured nothing at all, and that there was no sense in attempting to imitate trade marks. Where and when they could do it, they have not long hesitated. Trade marks have been imitated in soaps and some of the special brands of liquor which they concoct to the bane of the drinkers in the low taverns. But it is amusing to find that there is extensive imitation of Japanese trade marks by the Chinese. It is possibly the irony of fate that Japan should be victimised in the same manner in which she victimised the Europeans. Mr. Ota, who was sent to China by the Minister of Commerce to investigate the several commercial questions, says in his report, that at a certain time there was a great decline in the sale of Japanese goods in China. This occurred, however, not as was generally thought because of the Japanese having reduced the quality of their goods in proportion as they thought they had obtained control of the Chinese market, but because of the great increase of the imitation of the Japanese trade marks in China. Amongst the list of goods towellings, matches, soaps, writing paper and accessories, scents, umbrellas, etc. The chief centre of the imitation is said to be Shanghai. The Chinese go about their imitation business in a very energetic way. As soon as a high quality of Japanese goods appears on the market they imitate the mark and immediately register it legally. So that as soon as a merchandise of good quality is put on the market an inferior production comes on to compete with it, and, of course, the sale of the first is discredited. It is an undoubted fact China is the only country that could successfully imitate Japanese products, as it is the only country in which the cost of production is less than in Japan. Nor, with the growth of industries in China, is the crop of shoddy imitations in the markets of the East likely to diminish.

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FOR HONGKONG.

Sir J. Wolfe Barry, chairman of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, announced recently at the annual meeting that the erection of wireless installations is contemplated at the Company's Hongkong and Singapore stations, but that the details in connection with the licences for these stations had not yet been definitely arranged with the British Government. These negotiations, however, are still in progress, and there is no reason to doubt that they will come to a successful issue. Sir John Anderson, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, has been pleased to grant a licence to the Associated Eastern Telegraph and Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, for establishing and working a wireless telegraph station in the Cocos Islands. The station is expected to be in working order early in the ensuing year. The date of the establishment of the Hongkong and Singapore stations has not yet been announced, but it should follow closely upon the installation of wireless apparatus in the Cocos Islands. The immediate use to which the Cocos station will be put will be to communicate with ships passing in the great trade route between East and West, and there can be no doubt that full advantage of the facilities presented will be taken by the passengers on these ships. It will mean, when the system is completed, that people on board ship in the middle of the Indian Ocean will be put into telegraphic communication with any part of the world. Beyond this, however, the Cocos installation may be regarded as one of the first of many such stations which will be eventually established at different points all over the East and worked in conjunction with the existing telegraphs. It is to be hoped that Hongkong may soon be brought into line in this respect with other ports and points of vantage scattered throughout the British Empire.

### THE CHINESE IMPERIAL SENATE.

(3rd January.)

To the Tientsin Press, Limited, we are indebted for a translated copy of the organisation and rules of procedure governing the new Chinese Imperial Senate which met for the first time on the 3rd of October last year. In a general way the rules which are to guide the deliberations of the assembly have been made public already, but this verbatim translation throws some new light on certain points that so far have not been very well disclosed. It need hardly be repeated that the Senate has been established as a preliminary step towards the inauguration of Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, in order to ascertain public opinion. The two Presidents are to be Princes, Dukes or Ministers of State of recognised merit and well versed in State affairs. This regulation, of necessity, leaves very great latitude for the exercise of discretionary selection on the part of the Throne; and, in fact, the whole organisation of this new body is permeated with the same predominating influence that the Imperial Head retains to itself. Senators are to be appointed by governmental selection or by election, and it is laid down as a first principle that within the Senate all are equal in despite of rank or standing. Thus we see the initial recognition by China of the great fundamental communal law of freedom of speech and action in assembly irrespective of rank. Carried to its ultimate conclusion, the observance of this principle must lead to the best possible results for the public weal, for it means that the deliberations of the executive body are guided not by selfish considerations but by earnest effort, to the best of their lights, to benefit the people; and in any legislative chamber constituted on those lines, intellect, integrity and constancy of purpose must prevail over mere sordidness of class predilection or party spirit. It would be no less than preposterous to expect that the spirit of the Edict with regard to the organisation and modes of procedure of the Senate will be carried out in its fulness, at any rate for the present. Even in England, where the system of government is admittedly republican, though nominally monarchical, we see at present a great conflict proceeding as between the people and the aristocracy. And if England has not been able since the days of Magna Charta to arrive at a final settlement of her internal conduct of affairs, or if Russia has failed in her effort to institute popular control of domestic legislation through the instrumentality of the Duma, surely it would be too much to hope that, by the mere enactment of an Imperial Edict, China should at a moment's notice, so to speak, throw off from her shoulders the trammels of arbitrary government which she has laboured under for tens of centuries. But on the other hand, the rules framed by the Imperial Government for the new Senate are reassuringly clear and so simple and straightforward that he who runs may read; and one cannot but admit, after thoughtful perusal, that they beget confidence in the present opening up of a new era of enlightenment and prosperity for China and her people. It is argued in some quarters that the Chinese as a whole are not yet educated up to a point which would justify popular government under provincial assemblies and that they did not desire it. To our mind, such an argument is utterly absurd. The same calumny was asserted recently regarding the Portuguese. The Chinese nation, as a matter of fact, are particularly alive to the need for representative government, and they have peculiar capability of managing their own affairs once the incubus of officialdom has been removed from their midst. In the composition of the Senate, there will be only a partial removal of the official reactionary element; and regarded in a broad sense it will rather resemble the Government of a British Crown Colony, if we are not timorous of comparing a great assembly controlling a population of millions with a small affair such as the Administration of Hongkong. That is to say, the predominance of voting power must ever remain on the official side. But as we have already said, the comparison is not apt in proportion though it is true in fact. It is too much suggestive of Triton among the minnows. The functions of the Senate are to deal with—(1) The National Budget, (2) National Revenue and Expenditure, (3) Revenue Collection and Public Loans, (4) Legislation, compilation of new laws and revision of old, not including the Constitution, (5) Matters specially referred to the Senate by the Throne. Except, therefore, for the unequal partition of voting power, the Senate will fulfil much the same functions as those which are exercised by the British House of Commons, but will also be subject to the final imprimatur of the Throne. It is interesting, by the way, to notice that in defining the conditions of eligibility or otherwise of a Senator selected from the Imperial Classmen or Goro of Baron rank, disqualifying conditions are imprisonment or exile, bankruptcy, opium consumption and illiteracy. No one can deny that any of those disabilities is quite sufficient disqualification for appointment to a high post, but we are inclined to think that were the same regulations to be stringently applied through all ranks of officialdom in the East there would be considerable compulsory retirements from governmental service.

### THE NEW VICEROY.

(4th January.)

Yesterday's ceremonial welcoming of His Excellency Chang Ming Koo on his way through Hongkong to take up his new duties as Viceroy of the Two Kwangs was

certainly not devoid of any of those marks of respect which are due to an official to whom the great honour has been done by the Chinese Imperial Government of appointment to this important office. But in the midst of all the greetings and god-speeds of arrival and departure one is apt to forget the more real issues that follow. We all join cordially in wishing His Excellency high success in his administration of the Southern Provinces, but are rather apt in the midst of our congratulations to be somewhat oblivious to the grave responsibilities which the new nominee of the Throne is called upon to face in his fresh field of labour and endeavour. Conferment of promotion is generally assumed to imply added burdens of service. In most cases it does. If it brings enhanced emolument, it also brings a greater task. So that in the primary sense His Excellency Chang would have had to be quite prepared to accept with equanimity the added responsibilities that are the natural concomitant of preferment. But in reality the young Viceroy has been called to a mission in the performance of which he will have to undertake a more than ordinarily heavy duty. His Excellency certainly does not lack in any of the abilities that go to the making of an administrator. He is young, ardent, a temperate Reformer, a brilliant scholar, a man of varied experience in the Imperial service; and the rapidity with which he has passed through successive grades in that service testifies to the brilliancy of his talents and his integrity of purpose in working for the public weal. In his new office H. E. Chang will require the exercise of all his acknowledged gifts and experience in the conduct of state affairs. The vicereignty of the Two Kwang Provinces has never been a sinecure by any means. On the contrary it has taxed to the utmost some of the most eminent administrators in the Chinese Empire. At the present moment, more than ever, it is fraught with difficulties and delicate diplomatic obligations. In Hongkong, whose vital interests are so much bound up in the trade and commerce of the Southern Provinces, we are impelled to follow with the liveliest attention all the doings of the Canton Yamen. In past years there has been admittedly from time to time considerable friction as between our Colonial Government and the Canton authorities over concerns varying as much in their complexity as in their import. Only very recently there was trouble in connection with the opium traffic, but as that matter appears to be still *sub judice* as between the British Government and the Chinese Government, it may be as well to refrain for the present from further touching upon the matter in dispute. But whatever be the outcome of this contentious affair, the opium traffic regulations will be one of the most important problems with which Viceroy Chang will be confronted at the beginning of his viceregal reign. Another highly important sphere in which His Excellency's activities will be employed is that of railway building and development. Fortunately, as we are aware, his sympathies are all in favour of railway expansion as being the best of all means of opening up the interior of China, exploiting its vast deposits of natural wealth, furthering the trade and commerce of the country, and improving the conditions of its people. Very likely it will be under his régime that the Kowloon-Canton Railway is connected up, which in itself will be a distinguishing mark of progressiveness that will always be associated with his tenure of the vicereignty. At the reception given to His Excellency at the Chinese Club, yesterday, the Chairman, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, referred also, in his address of welcome, to some of the reforms which the Chinese hoped would be instituted under the new Viceroy, especially the suppression of gambling and robbery, the improvement of national relations as between China and other Powers, the betterment of commercial conditions, and the policing of Canton. Another subject which it was hoped that His Excellency would lend particular heed to was the adjustment of the financial system of the territories under his control. There can be no doubt that this is a department of administrative life in which Viceroy Chang is well qualified to lead. His work as Governor of Kwangsi fully testifies to that fact. When he assumed the reins of office there the financial system was very much strained; the Province had not yet recovered from the destructive results of the rebellion. But under his wise direction things financial were put straight. In Canton we can safely anticipate that his efforts will meet with equal success. In the course of his reply to the address, His Excellency gave every assurance that no pains would be wanting on his part towards improving the existing conditions in the Kwang Provinces. With reference to the suppression of gambling and robbery, H. E. Chang put forward rather a novel suggestion—namely, that it would perhaps be a good thing to punish offenders by sending them to Manchuria, thus at once ridding themselves of undesirable characters and exploiting the northern lands at present lying waste. This is certainly a scheme which possesses possibilities of success and it will be interesting to hear the result of the deliberations that will no doubt take place as to its ultimate practicability.

### BRITISH SAILORS FOR BRITISH SHIPS.

(5th January.)

In no British Possession more so than in Hongkong can be impressed the paramount importance of the question of how to secure British sailors for British ships. In years gone by we have seen our dearly-won trade routes encroached upon by the foreigner without a finger of ostensible restraint being held up by the Imperial Government to conserve the last rights of her far-travelled sons engaged in trade.







## HONGKONG TRADE IN 1910.

## A GLOOMY YEAR FOR SHIPPING.

## BOOM IN RUBBER AND OPIUM.

## BRIGHTER PROSPECTS, DAWNING.

## NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY PREDICTED.

In looking back over the trade of our Colony in 1910, we are not able to see much to congratulate ourselves upon, but on the other hand a great deal to make us realize that we have indeed passed through a period of particular stress, which has not been paralleled for many years past. In the first instance there is to be taken into account as an important factor in the matter the great stringency of money which has been the consequence of the financial crisis in China. So many banks closed their doors during the year, and so many leading houses had to suspend business, that money became exceedingly tight and trade was very adversely affected all round. Every single department of business and maligned influence of this particular year. Another notable movement which led to the loss of working capital to satisfy the Colony's working requirements was the boom, which had the effect of bursting a good many figures in the ranks of investors and has led to great sums of money in a product that cannot reach a high volume of supply for several years to come. In our great shipping industry, things have been as unsatisfactory as they possibly could be. Low rates of tonnage have ruled all through the year, and at the close of the month the outlook is not one which is improved. The money crisis had a bad effect on the shipping business from which it is likely to suffer for a while yet. The cause of the decline in rates is attributed to the decreasing demand, combined with the free offering of tonnage and it is feared that some steamers trading to South will find it difficult within the next few weeks to obtain a freight from whatever port they happen to terminate their present charter. A fiscal recovery may not be looked for until the end of February when the Saigon rice-crops may be available for export. In the property market, things have gone up all round, and prices, though smaller in number, are better than last year. The sugar trade was very bad during 1910. Opiums increased largely, and reductions in rates have been consequent upon competition on the market being keenly followed up. In the opium trade we have seen the inauguration of a revolution and also partly the operations of the same. In years to come, opium exports will disappear altogether under the present suppressive regime. We can only express the hope that the year 1911 will prove brighter and happier than its predecessor.

## SHIPPING AND FREIGHTS.

At the beginning of 1911, only a moderate business was being done in the local shipping market and the supply of tonnage seeking employment was gradually increasing. But this state of affairs changed for the better in the month of March, a decline in tonnage from Saigon to Hong Kong had again appeared on the scene. The market opened with a boat accepting 11 cents but this rate trended upwards until it had reached 15 cents per picul. For Dalny and Chifu from Canton there were several sailings at 24 and 26 cents. February rates showed a decline. The only feature of interest was the renewal of the charter of five of the Norwegian steamers, running from Hong Kong to Saigon for the China-Siam Steam Navigation Co. for another period of 12 months at somewhat enhanced rates. During China New Year holidays prompt tonnage was in abundance and readily accepted at a poor rate offered. In March, Saigon is a centre of attention for shippers, but it particularly proved a source of disappointment to them at that season of the year; yet rates improved to 15 and afterwards to 18 cents. The general tone of the market, however, and especially in the South was a decidedly better one. A fair amount of chartering business was done. For the South orders were very numerous and the shortage of tonnage served to sustain rates upon a very firm basis. In all sections rates rose considerably, and more business would have resulted but for scarcity of carriers.

In April, the decreasing feature of the freight market was the continued upward tendency of rates, caused by the good demand from Saigon and the Philippines to Hong Kong, especially in the latter direction. Hong Kong also was continually applying for tonnage for Hong Kong. With the opening of the Northern ports the Yangtze market became firmer, and good business was confidently anticipated. Much the same state of affairs continued until the end of April, with orders being left unfulfilled as practically all available tonnage was employed and owners did not business which did not suit them at the rates offered. There were heavy arrivals of grain from Saigon, and rates declined a point. In May there was not much activity in the freight market, inquiries generally having fallen off. The Canton demand for beans and beans collapsed and inquiries for outside steamers therefore vanished. Chartering was light throughout the second part of the month and offers of tonnage limited. Rates advanced to 21 cents on the Saigon run. From the Yangtze it was reported that there was no loose tonnage seeking employment, but the demand was less owing to the stoppage of the export of cereals from the river ports.

The latter part of June presented a very miserable outlook from an owner's point of view and the business done was comparatively small. Heavy shipments of grain from the South brought rates down again to 18 cents; whilst the N. R. reported rates all round declining and very little demand.

The second half of the year opened with a very feeble market with hardly any orders above paying levels in the market. On the Newchwang run only the time-chartered steamers did any business. Till the end of July, trade all round was unsatisfactory and the market was almost bare of orders. Northern freights, which had looked promising, were practically dead. August showed no improvement, and rates showed a decline on recent figures. The Northern market showed a slight demoralization. The whole bulk of business was dull and inactive and suffered from the financial crisis in China. Freight rates continued to show that it was not better to say up their boats than to ply them at the rates offering. Competition was begun on the Saigon run against the regular liners and a rate war was begun. Some tonnage for prompt loading, Saigon-Java, was booked. In the North the volume of trade did not warrant the employment of outside boats; but as the Newchwang season opened a big increase in the Yangtze trade was anticipated. The first two weeks of October were bad generally with small demand for tonnage except to Saigon and the Philippines. In consequence of the

of business was done at \$1.10 for New and Old Patna and \$1.10 for New Benares and later on at \$1.30 for New Patna, \$1.30 for Old Patna and \$1.30 for New Benares, with the market remaining steady, but towards the end prices began to drop and a fair business was put through in the early days of December at \$1.40 for New Patna, \$1.30 for Old Patna and \$1.30 for New Benares, with a progressive advance in rates, which touched at \$1.50 for New Patna and \$1.50 for New Benares. At the close of the year the market is quiet.

PROSPECTS OF THE TRADE depend entirely on the vagaries of the Chinese authorities. Though the British Government are faithfully adhering to their yearly 10% reduction of export duty it remains a great deal with the Chinese government to carry out their part of the contract. Apart from this, with the question of the monopoly and the new tax, the trade is harassed a great deal and it is impossible to make any sort of assertion when it will be settled, considering the determination of carrying it out is very strong with the authorities. At present, it is still pending solution and parleys are carried on now between the Foreign Office and the Waiwup.

STOCK EXCHANGE. Probably, no year has opened with greater promise than 1911. Trade was good and the share market was healthy and active. By March, however, the business in Rubber shares had reached huge proportions all over the world and developed into a "boom," the like of which has never before been affected to many business circles. The end of March saw the top of the boom and prices then broke with the rubber and rubber shares and have sagged away steadily ever since.

Hongkong caught the fever and joined in the general gambol. Fortunately, the shares purchased were mostly in sound companies and although too high, prices were paid in many cases there was always a market to sell in London or Singapore. It is possibly to the credit of the Hongkong Share Brokers that the business was restrained in this way.

In Shanghai the gamble took the form of buying shares in locally famous companies at absurdly high prices and the result has been most disastrous. The sum up has caught the speculators full of unsavory shares with a value in many cases has declined to a small insignificant figure on the London market. It is a curious thing, but a long time before Shanghai can recover from the shock of the rubber collapse.

Shanghai is intimately associated with Hong Kong in share business and her present deplorable plight no doubt affects very adversely the Hongkong share market generally.

Hongkong has had a bad time of it since March, but on 10th have rubber shares (of which a fair number are still held) shown a heavy depreciation but many local stocks have.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES OF PRICES IN JANUARY, 1911, AND DECEMBER, 1910, WILL SHOW WHAT THE COLONY SUFFERED IN SOME LOCAL STOCKS.

RECENT ADVANCE IN THE APHILION COURSE. In May, buyers kept aloof and therefore the market became depressed and prices began to tumble in an inverse proportion. It was just about this time that somebody woke up to the fact that it was quite opportune to make a little money out of the market, whereby the suppression of the so-called evil of smoking opium would be facilitated by the Opium Bureau, grasping the opportunity, at once devised a scheme of taxing the imported drug into Kwangtung Province, in addition to the usual tax, \$7.00 on every half sold at that price. The scheme, though well devised, yet was contrary to the Treaty and one cannot help seeing through its flimsy structure the motive that actuated its promoters tempted by the high price realized on opium to carry out their plans despite its illegality in accordance with Treaty Rights. It is also remarkable to note that the Anti-Opiumists do not see the game is played by the Chinese, for if it is a winning one, then what would prevent the establishment of a monopoly for the importation of further taxes on the other kinds of goods imported into China? For if one commodity is allowed an extra imposition in cost aversion to Treaty Rights, it would.

CREATE A PRECEDENT WHICH WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL. In the other branches of the Import trade, and the answer to this question is settled the better it is for trade in general. The month of May was a remarkable one, for the market vaulted back and lay dormant on its back for a long time. It woke up in June, when a demand had set in, and business was done at \$1.40 and gradually advanced to \$1.50. Then a reaction took place owing to the imposition of the new tax at Canton which caused a depression in the market. Towards the end of the month, owing to some demand, business was done at \$1.50 for Patna, \$1.50 for Benares and then the market cooled quite. Urgent rates were then by the importers both here and in India to get the new tax removed, which was harassing the trade, but they proved of no avail, as the authorities at Canton persisted in carrying out their plan. The local Government had been very energetic in giving their support but with little or no effect, as the Chinese authorities were determined to live this new tax at one of the means of suppressing the opium trade—a very plausible excuse. Not only did the Kwangtung province take up this question of levying a first imposition, but the other provinces followed the example as circumstances or opportunity permitted.

SOME BUSINESS WAS PUT THROUGH in the early part of the month at \$1.50 for Patna and \$1.30 for Benares and receded to \$1.80 and \$1.75 respectively. The market continued a dull state in the beginning of August with rates declining, till it touched \$1.60. This was the lowest rate since the boom in the drug—and then it recovered, when a demand set in at that rate. Buyers couldn't buy thought that this rate was the rock bottom price as compared with the rates of the previous months operated to some extent. In consequence thereof, the market became firmer towards the close of the month and closed with \$1.70 for Patna and \$1.70 for Benares.

September showed signs of activity, both here and in Shanghai, and at the end of the month prices touched for Patna and Benares at \$1.60. This enhancement was the same what the Bureau published in the paper that the British Minister was insisting on the withdrawal of the new tax imposed on the drug by the Bureau at Canton.

PRICES CONTINUED TO ADVANCE and as the year was further apace, they reached at \$1.70 for New Patna and \$1.70 for Benares at the end of October, when they dropped again, after a limited business was done, to \$1.50 and the market closed quiet. It opened again in November and a good amount

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the price of raw cotton there the early months of the year, combined with a fairly steady exchange has enabled native holders to dispose of their stocks advantageously and the price has little doubt that on the whole the period under review has been a fairly profitable one to all concerned.

A GOOD DEMAND from other sources has greatly strengthened the home market and this factor combined with that of a short cotton crop, has convinced both the Chinese buyers and foreign importers of the necessity for replacing their much depleted stocks if they wish to secure any cargo for the early months of 1911.

As regards the Fancy Goods branch of the trade, RESULTS ARE NOT SO ROSY. Unfortunately, the major portion of this business is done on credit terms and it is a matter for regret that no discrimination is not exercised in this connection. A glaring instance of such trading was commented upon in last column of the local Press some time ago, when it was shown that a native firm with a capital of \$50,000 annually

TRADED TO THE EXTENT OF OVER \$1,000,000, with disastrous results to its firm in question and to the market generally. Further, there is a tendency on the part of some importers to increase their business by creating facilities in the way of credit to small native firms whose financial resources are not such as to warrant this confidence. Our market has undoubtedly been affected to some extent by the financial crisis in the North brought about by reckless speculation in Rubber shares and the consequent stringency in the money market has compelled many native dealers to dispose of their stocks whenever opportunities offered on almost any terms in order to meet their engagements. The result is that a very substantial amount of this year's cargo must be carried over into 1911 and naturally new purchases for this spring trade will be proportionately curtailed.

SUGAR. The trade in sugar has been bad generally. In the beginning of the year (up to April), there was a good demand and prices went up, as a result of which considerable money was made and good profits resulted. After that, there was no business and prices gradually came down to \$3.00, but 1/2 of the price. In the case of white sugar, for example, the highest price reached was \$14. The present quotation is \$7.00. Recent reports from Java stand that business was still at a complete standstill and a later report was to the effect that a very weak tone continued to predominate, the sales being next to none.

The latest report goes to show that the long standing demand has recovered at last for the crop year, while the 1911 crop is a retained neglected business of some importance was done. Up to October last, 3,363 piculs were imported, while the figures for the same period last year were 445,633. The reason for the fall in prices is in the fact that there was a good beet crop in Europe. In the Chinese market, prices have gone down owing to heavy failures in Shanghai, mainly owing to speculations in rubber and tightness of the money market. There has been no market for refined sugar. Previous to this, white sugar was sent to India but this being found there for this product is now sent to Hong Kong. Prices have come down daily, which has had a bad effect on refined sugar, prices for which have been reduced gradually, for both the refined and the raw product. Under usual circumstances, there has always been a brisk demand for both refined and raw sugar during the moon-festivals, but this year, owing to the fall in prices in Shanghai, the tightness of money and business generally, the consumption of sugar has decreased.

FLOUR. Imports for the year 1910 from America amounted to 2,994,000 bags, or 27,000 tons less than the year before. The year has been marked by several losses among Chinese here. Prices of American markets being very high in the earlier part of the year, stocks accumulated here. The flour is not keeping very well and heavy competition has to be reported of mills in Shanghai with flour made from native wheat, but since the latter half of the year, things have again changed. In Shanghai, wheat stocks have practically exhausted until the next crop. This means that the flour business originally taken away from Hongkong by Shanghai mills has practically been returned, and today, Canton, Swatow, Amoy and Foochow are the great flour centers in this market. This has enabled the dealers here to regain some little extent their losses and call in part of a very serious amount, not less than half a million, although there has been some loss in the amount of flour imported, as shown from the year before, that would be more than offset by heavy purchases that have been made and yet to come forward, so that it will show in exports at the end of the year returning properly, when it is anticipated that Hongkong will again have regained largely her lost trade. The imports of flour from Australia have fallen away to under 500,000 bags.

WINES AND SPIRITS. In the wine and spirit trade generally business has been very bad during the past year, and many firms have, as a consequence, given up their licenses.

The imposition of the liquor regulations and duties has not tended to make the wine and spirit trade a very pleasant one to be engaged in. The duties are, as a matter of fact, very high, and a large amount of capital has to be locked up in paying duty on goods which may not be sold for months after the duty has been paid. A large amount of extra work has been put upon the shoulders of firms who do a large business, and this has entailed in the case of many, an increase in the clerical staff. Under the present depression this extra drain on the finances is felt very acutely. New sets of books have had to be introduced in connection with the bonded warehouses, applications for permission to remove goods, for permission to export goods, for permission for vessels to other matters, have to be made out and this coming on top of a bad year, has been a source of considerable vexation to those engaged in the trade.

DEATH OF MR. MOK SHIU PAN. We have to announce the death of a well-known Chinese Kobo resident, Mr. Mok Shiu Pan, who died at his residence in Hongkong yesterday morning. The deceased came down to Hongkong about a year ago from Kobo, where for many years he had carried on a very successful business as a merchant, under the style of Yee Wo. He was also proprietor of the "monkey brand" of matches. Mr. Mok Pan was one of the leading Chinese at Kobo and his hospitality was proverbial. Chinese gentlemen passing through Japan invariably called upon him and were always royally entertained at his magnificent mansion and garden there. On two occasions he was commanded by the late Emperor of China for his liberality and he was the recipient of a distinguished rank.

YARN MARKET. The year under review generally speaking has been a good one for the yarn trade. Prices have throughout kept up very well and at present, maintain an abnormal level.

FINE GOODS. This staple Piece Goods trade during 1910 must be regarded as satisfactory to importers and buyers alike. The continual advance in

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

A Happy New Year and many of them to all my readers!

It was a happy thought that prompted His Excellency to confer a peculiar honour on Sir Henry May last Thursday. Sir Henry during his tenure of office here has proved himself a hard-working official, a sportsman and a gentleman. His future career will be watched with interest. *Donkey's* to the genial Colonial Secretary and his family.

Another well from the community. A number of "sham" sportsmen have been giving free play to their sporting instincts and threaten the entire extinction of bird-life in the Colony. These human magpies certainly ought to be discouraged by every means in the Government's power, as the matter in question is a peculiar form of nuisance from which the Colony has never been entirely free.

A Continental medico has made the startling discovery that modern life is far too comfortable. He has issued a grave warning in which he declares that humanity is losing its power of resistance. It was only the other day that one of the persons whose chief glory lies in dabbling in statistics calmly announced that the world was going mad, so the latest comparatively mild statement need occasion no particular alarm. What would the doctor have us do, I wonder? Would it delight his soul to see us exercise all the rigour of the religious recluses whose imagination has been fired by fanatical fervour or would he prefer to see us devise means for the infliction of self-torture in our everyday affairs? One of his arguments is that modern man, watched over and taken care of by the police, loses the ability to struggle for himself. It would be better to let him have the worthy gentleman would care to say in this little Colony of ours were "Hobby" to be a success? Probably, in such a case he would have every opportunity of bringing his powers of self-protection into vigorous use, but how far he would get in undergoing the process is a moot point. Then again, the popularity of lifts, tram-cars, omnibuses, and motor-cars is a serious danger. He advised Parisians to make use of underground street crossings unless they are old and feeble; but to face bravely the perils of dodging the traffic, an exercise which presents endless opportunities for the display of coolness, courage and ready decision. Again, he says the doctor, by all means let us be frugal, but let us be frugal in the use of old ladies and the "furbie." Self-respect will do the rest. Those in search of hobbies might try this new form of diversion. It is bound to prove a novelty of no uncertain type.

A French writer in a Paris journal has been making a fascinating study of the modern development of woman. According to him woman's youthfulness, as we understand it today, is purely fictitious. The enlargement of her activity will destroy a conventional barriers. Women writers and artists, the women who, by reason of their drier, come into contact with the happiness and suffering of the masses, enjoy almost always a prolonged youth. At an age when the workless women of the Faubourg St. Germain and of the bourgeoisie have disappeared from the scene of the living, those at the head of the dramatic and musical movement are entering upon their second youth. And the result of this prolongation of the preceding periods of life will have its effect in the prolongation of childhood, of the time given to the formation of body and mind. Truly a beautiful ideal of womanhood.

In Hongkong, where so much is often heard of the people's so-called musical tastes, the principal of the following stories will be recognized as the exact prototypes of those who pose as musical critics. It appears that a correspondent of a musical paper knows a lady who writes to a music seller for a rag called "The Old Black Mare." The reply was that they had not got it, but could supply "The Grey Ash." This may go with the story of the music seller who being asked for a copy of Rossini's "Maze in Egypt," said he was out of stock of that work, but could supply "Ehren on the Rhine."

The following delightful anecdote will be appreciated by local residents of the "willow." "Talking about cricket," said Private Pate. "I recall a match I once took part in during the late Boer War. We had made a bat and some wickets, and were having a game among ourselves, quite unaware of the enemy's presence in our vicinity. I was batting, and as I saw the bowler raise his arm, I shall come with tremendous speed towards my wicket. Like lightning I raised my bat and struck it, and it went for six and—'Do you mean to tell me,' exclaimed one of his listeners, 'that you hit a live shell?' 'Oh, dear me, no!' replied the private. 'It was only an officer's shell the bowler had sent down, instead of the ball.'

In view of the approaching visit of a French aerial expert on these shores, the following story is distinctly apropos. It was an absent-minded traveller who had lately taken to ballooning. "Yes," he observed impressively, "it was a fearful journey. The machine, a thousand feet up, and no more ballast, headed straight for us, and the terrified air—well, you know as well as I do what effect that has on a balloon. Yes, the peril was terrible. Then the old habit was too strong for him. 'Then wolves detected our presence. A desperate race ensued. We felt their hot breath on the nape of our necks.'

And here's another "In the Air" story. A firm of brokers, having been asked by a client to recommend a good investment, advised him to purchase the Five per Cent. Adjustment Mortgage Bonds of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. The order was duly executed, but after the client had been dispatched to cancel the bargain, a letter came to the conclusion that airships were not a desirable form of investment.

Errors in inscriptions are proverbial. A Paris contemporary gives an example on new lines. A Cane maker of mortuary wraiths was required to place on the ribbon "Rest in Peace, Au revoir." Two hours later his client desired to add to the tribute, and sent a telegraphic message with the request to add the words "In Peace." The letter was equal to the occasion, and improved upon it, so the mortician had the consolation of knowing that their good wishes were provisionally for the legend read: "Rest in Peace in Heaven, if the client can. Au revoir."

COCAINE REGULATIONS.

On and after the 1st December, 1910, the manufacture in China by Chinese and foreigners of cocaine, and of syringes, needles, and such-like instruments for the use of cocaine, is prohibited; and the importation of the same into China by Chinese and foreigners is likewise prohibited, except in the case of duly qualified foreign medical practitioners, foreign chemists and druggists, civil hospitals established by government in any province, military and naval hospitals and surgeons, and medical colleges of any kind complying with certain conditions.

## LOTTERY RAIDS.

HEADQUARTERS OF CLEVER CANSO DISCOVERED BY POLICE.

On Friday night, the Police arrested seven men for selling San Pul lottery tickets. Six men were arrested at No. 101, Wing Lok Street and one at No. 9, Juvon Street. The latter place is supposed to be the headquarters of the gang. The men were charged at the Magistracy this morning.

Chief Detective Inspector Hanson prosecuted. The first defendant admitted the charge and said he was an agent here and received goods from Ng-Chow to forward to Macao. No money was received in the Colony, all being sent direct to Macao.

The second and third defendants stated that they were runners. The remainder pleaded that they went to the premises to look for friends.

His Worship:—How many tickets did you sell?

Mr. Hanson—About 400. They were carried in my office.

His Worship:—How much money did you sell in all?—\$138.40.

His Worship (To the first defendant)—who does this money belong to?—It's my property, and was paid to me in respect of old accounts.

His Worship:—As the first defendant pleads guilty I impose fine \$1,000 or six months' imprisonment.

Evidence was called and his Worship fined the second and third defendants \$200 or six weeks, and the fourth defendant \$50 or one month. The rest were discharged.

## WORLD'S NEWS.

[From "N.C.D. News"]

## HOME RULE.

London, December 21.—The people of Ulster are arranging to hold a record anti-Home Rule demonstration at Belfast, while towns in Scotland and England are also organizing meetings to emphasize the importance of maintaining the Union.

## THE COLLIERIES DISASTER.

London, December 24.—Many bodies have been taken out of the P. & T. pit of Bolton.

## THE ESPIONAGE CASE.

London, December 20.—The newspapers agree that the verdict of the Supreme Court at Leipzig in regard to Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon cannot be regarded as a triumph, nor, though heavy, can the sentence be considered unreasonable or excessive. The Press acknowledges the dignified and fair conduct of the trial.

## SERIES OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

London, December 20.—The Midland Railway Scottish Express from London has been wrecked south of Carlisle. Nine persons were killed, and twenty-five injured. The train collided with a pilot engine.

The Celtic Express was wrecked near Bordeaux and three persons were killed and thirty injured.

A head-on collision has occurred on the Pennsylvania Railway at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Eight persons were killed and a number seriously injured.

## [From the Japanese Press.]

A rumor that Mr. Dickinson, Secretary for War, being dissatisfied with the order of President Taft to withhold his report, has asked to be allowed to resign, is denied. *Osaka Mainichi.* London, Dec. 10.—All the London newspapers are up to date with reports and details of a series of murders which have been committed in Houndsditch. In consequence of these startling crimes the necessity of arming the Police is publicly advocated. *Osaka Mainichi.* The general public in London is seriously alarmed by the fact that several foreigners have been killed three policemen in Houndsditch in London. Serious attention is being paid to the foreign element, especially Russians, Poles and Jews, large numbers of whom are staying in London. The immigrants sometimes behave themselves in a way which is not to the credit of their habit. There are many numbers among them and they sometimes lose the civility of goods and money. The King has sent messages of condolence to the relatives of the victims. *Osaka Mainichi.*

London, Dec. 20.—The German naval writers are snailing America for not sending its fleets on in England and France to Germany. They complain further of the pro-British speeches of the American officers in London. *Y.M.*

## CHINESE ENGLISH.

The following letter from one of his patients has been sent to the N. C. Daily News by a most competent correspondent.

Dear Sir,—I am very sorry, sir, I was worried by my enemy, who used his hand to strike my chest, after I had spoken something with my *Fervent Mind* to the members of our meeting, which took place about seven weeks ago.

Still now, it aches a little in my chest, or in breast, or in belly, when it will rain, or I am tired for interest story, news, and very kinds of persons, which I have read. What shall I do? Sir.

But I have come matter to tell you, perhaps, it can give you a good for this disease. Five years ago, my left shoulder was wounded by some bad men, and I did not find a doctor for it, on that time, till now, not only aches in my back, but also goes to my arm, wrist, fingers, knee-pan, instep and sole of the foot. Will it conduct to my chest? As I think, Sir, please, hope earnestly, make my chest well-at.

Yours most respectfully,

## JAPANESE SHIPPING.

A NEW FREIGHT CARRYING PROJECT.

It is reported, says the *Japan Herald*, that Mr. Nishikawa Shozo, formerly director of the Shipowners' Union in Japan, who recently returned from his tour of inspection concerning the marine transportation business in European and American countries, has a project on foot to establish a cargo line with a capital of yen \$10,000,000. He proposes to obtain a guarantee of a dividend of five per cent. per annum from the Government. He states that although steamers owned by private companies have to undertake business on foreign services owing to the fact that they are driven out of the market by the Government-owned steamers of unsuitable type constructed during the Russo-Japanese War. Therefore steamers of a new type should be constructed if the service is to be extended to the western coast of the American continent, Australia and other countries upon the completion of the Panama Canal and the consequent reform in the transportation business of the world. According to his plan, no steamers of 6,000 tons are to be constructed in the first term and no other steamers in the second term. It is expected that he will approach the Government authorities in the near future to obtain their views.







## Is it War?

## BETWEEN AMERICA AND JAPAN.

## RELATIONS STRAINED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A few days ago the Manila papers recorded the fact that the office of the Japanese Consul in Manila, a number of Japanese and Chinese stores, &c., were seized by the authorities in order that a search be made for "explosives," pipes, &c. The stores were carried out to the letter, and there was consternation and anxiety, for not an employee was allowed to move until the officials had satisfied themselves. Since then, silent resentment has found articulation, and there is a re-statement to an alarming degree of that spirit which writes trouble.

Yesterday, some Manila gentlemen were seen by a *Telegraph* representative, who was assured that the cables are "red hot" between the Philippines and Washington in regard to the suspicious enterprises of the Japanese. Only a few days ago the papers reproduced a striking telegram printed in bold, black type—detailing a statement published on the most reliable authority to the effect that the *Dokey* had been sunk last year, at the instance of Japanese.

Yesterday, we were informed that although the Manila press is silent on the matter, it is a fact that the authorities have arrested two Spaniards, who were concerned in a second attempt on striking the *Dewey*, and further, that these men were in the employ of Japanese emissaries.

The story has aroused very strong feelings and comment. One gentleman was prepared to make a wager that, to a critical pitch had matters gone in a diplomatic sense, he would not at all be surprised to hear of war being declared within thirty days.

Enquiries have indeed been made by the Philippine authorities as to the effect of food stuff carried by dealers, and what could be delivered in a few days. All this points to anxiety. Permitted is forewarned. It is instructive to note that Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps, chief constructor of the Navy, arrived in Manila on the liner *Siberia*. Admiral Capps was detached from duty on the Atlantic station about a month ago and placed on temporary duty directing him to proceed to the Philippines to make inspections of the navy.

The *Telegraph* representative saw other American residents in the Philippines, and varied opinions were expressed over the "high-handed" way in which the authorities dealt with the Japanese shipping stores, &c. It was assured that the highest officials in the Philippines would not approve of harsh measures if they were not in possession of ample proof to convince them that to protect themselves, they had no alternative but to seize everything for the nonce and make that search which was satisfactory and satisfying.

"For we do not know here," said one man, "what we know there."

"But the Japanese could take the Philippines in 70 hours," it was remarked.

"Yes, I agree, they could do it easily, but that could not be the end. It would only be the beginning."

"I can't believe that the Powers would go to war." In fact Japan cannot afford it," remarked an astute American.

Perhaps she cannot afford it, but she could hold the Philippines for a while, and once or two other places. After that, we would get redress for many offences. Believe me, the situation is most critical and serious as to supplies, &c., warrant me in believing so.

New York, Dec. 15.—In a report on military affairs, Mr. Dickinson, the U.S. Secretary of War, states that the defence works on the shores of the United States are incomplete and useless, while there was absolutely no preparedness for war in the country at all.

## FEARS FOR THE WESTERN COAST.

Ottawa (Ont.) Dec. 1.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Sir Wilfrid Laurier apparently has little fear of war between Canada and the States. On the navy question and emphasizing the need for a Canadian navy he said in the House:

"I am not afraid of any invasion of Canada, at all events of Eastern Canada. But I am not at all sure that we can leave unguarded the province of British Columbia on the western shores of the Pacific Ocean. I am not afraid of any danger of war between Great Britain and the States. Their civilization is too much advanced to contemplate anything of the kind; and they have too many interests in common to warrant it. Each of these nations looks upon war as the curse of civilization."

"But on the Pacific Coast, where we have for our neighbours Russia, Japan and China, and have in the name of a new civilization, it would be folly to try that danger of war is not at all to be apprehended in that quarter. For my part I entertain no such view and I do not think it behooves Canada to look under all circumstances to Great Britain for the protection of our Pacific Coast."

"If there should be an invasion, does not the opposition think that we should have troops and a navy to repel it, and that the best instruction possible should be given to our officers?"—*Los Angeles Times*.

New York, December 4.—The *New York American* today publishes a startling story to the effect that the *Dokey* was sunk some months ago by the Japanese. The story purports to be based upon reliable information.

After recounting the activities of Japanese spies in the Philippines the story asserts that the Japanese maintained a wireless service on the island of Luzon for several months about the time of the sinking of the *Dokey*.

The publication has created a sensation and is widely discussed.

Washington, December 21.—General Edward, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, has just submitted his report on the affairs of his bureau to Congress. He repeats the recommendations made in Secretary Dickinson's recent report and advises that the Secretary be made for a military railway in Mindanao.

His report contains statistics of trade and government in the Philippines and he concludes with a glowing account of the prosperity now enjoyed by the islands.

## NELSON GIRLS TO THE VICTORY.

An interesting ceremony took place in Portsmouth Harbour on board Nelson's old flagship *Victory*, a number of contributions for the vessel's museum being handed to Admiral Sir Asbeton Corbett. A large delegation from the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. The gifts included the sea chest which belonged to Nelson's secretary, Mr. John Scott, who was killed at Trafalgar shortly before the great Admiral was fatally wounded by the ship's leaders, giving the names of all officers and men who fought on board at the battle, and a number of testimonials in 1835. The trophy hoisted at Trafalgar and riddled with enemy shot-holes was specially on view.

## H.E. VICKROY CHANG MING CHI.

## THE CHINESE RECEPTION.

At the reception given yesterday at the Chinese Club in honour of His Excellency Chang Ming Chi, the President of the Club, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, presided, and was supported by Messrs. Ho Kook, Ho Kuo Tong, Ng Hon Tsz, Chau Su Kai, Sin Tak-hing, Leung Pui-ter, Chan Kan Yu, Chan Chiu Yu, Yung Yik Tang, Wong Kum-fuk and others.

The following is the text of the address presented to His Excellency and read by the President:—"On the 31st day of the 11th moon in the 2nd year of the reign of Emperor Tuan Tung, Your Excellency Chang Ming Chi came to the shores of Kwang Tung by order of His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty the Chinese Emperor, and passed through Hongkong. As hosts of the place take this opportunity to accord you a hearty welcome."

The occasion is a most interesting one. We remember that while your Excellency was on the secretariat staff of His Excellency Shun Chun Heen, the Ex-Viceroy of the Two Kwangs you were active for your ability in administration. There was no exaggeration in Shun's memorial to the Throne recommending you as being ten times as clever as the memorialist.

When you were governor of Kwangsi the province had not recovered from the destructive elements of the rebellion. Finance was in a state of utter ruin, and everything needed reorganization. However, your Excellency overcame all the difficulties easily. If we were not in possession of exceptional ability how could you have succeeded so well? Now you are Viceroy of the Two Kwang and hold the same position as His Excellency Shun Chun Heen.

You have been appointed to the viceroyship not because you are thoroughly acquainted with the conditions of the area of your administration, but because of your tactfulness and thoroughness, and of satisfying what the people are looking forward to.

Now it is the mission of the Government for the eradication of the evil of gambling in Canton. Little and telegrams on this subject have been exchanged between your Excellency and the people. Your Excellency's reply is that you are determined on the suppression of gambling in Canton. It has struck the people, and the expressions of their gladness sounded as the thunder.

In fact of the widespread evil of bigamy and the cruelty to which the robbers resort in their campaign of robbery and holding the people for ransom, of the obstacles placed in the way of putting the internal administration in order, and of the difficulty in negotiation with foreign nations, we are sure that your Excellency will have planned how to act, and that you can make use of the problem of hiding and executing your powers.

The people of the Two Kwangs are glad that you have been returned to them. Even the Chinese residents in this Colony deem it an honour to congratulate your Excellency. Your ability and knowledge are unvalued. You have been to Kwangsi as Governor, and now that you come to Canton as Viceroy you will get rid of the evils in Canton, and please the people by your action. They really originate in gambling, which will be gradually done away with as you have promised. Finance will be adjusted, order will be secured, and the army reorganized. It is a blessing to the people of the Two Kwangs, who congratulate themselves on having a man like you in their midst."

## MADAME CALVE.

The eternal gratitude of Hongkong music-lovers is due to Madame Calve for the opportunity she affords them this evening of listening to a great musical treat. Notwithstanding the fact that the seats are at a much higher price than the public are accustomed to pay, a "large house" is assured, which should prove gratifying even to Madame Calve, whose talent is so marked and whose fame is so justly renowned throughout the world. We are convinced that all who are to fortunate as to be able to hear her will ever remember, with delight, the evening spent in the presence of one of such charming personality and voice.

## PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for to-night's concert:—

1. Piano Solo: (a) Ballade A. Hat. Chopin. (b) Valse Caprice. Rubinstein. M. Pini.

2. Opera: "L'Esclavage," by Verdi. Leoncavallo. Signor Gaspard.

3. Opera: "Pearl of Pearl," by Myssli. David. Madame Calve.

4. (a) Opera: "Fanny," by Verdi. Puccini. (b) Song: "Canto," by Verdi. Puccini. Madame Calve.

5. Songs: (a) "Stanza," by Verdi. Puccini. (b) "Stanza," by Verdi. Puccini. Madame Calve.

6. Piano Solo: (a) Album Leaf. Grieg. (b) "Piano No. 11," by Grieg. Madame Calve.

Interval of 15 Minutes.

7. Songs from Opera: "Canto," by Verdi. Puccini. Madame Calve.

8. Songs from Opera: "Canto," by Verdi. Puccini. Madame Calve.

9. Songs from Opera: "Canto," by Verdi. Puccini. Madame Calve.

10. Songs from Opera: "Canto," by Verdi. Puccini. Madame Calve.

11. Songs from Opera: "Canto," by Verdi. Puccini. Madame Calve.

12. Songs from Opera: "Canto," by Verdi. Puccini. Madame Calve.

13. Songs from Opera: "Canto," by Verdi. Puccini. Madame Calve.

14. Songs from Opera: "Canto," by Verdi. Puccini. Madame Calve.

15. Songs from Opera: "Canto," by Verdi. Puccini. Madame Calve.

16. Songs from Opera: "Canto," by Verdi. Puccini. Madame Calve.

## THE JOHN GRANT CASE.

## TRIAL BY SPECIAL JURY.

At the Assizes this morning John Grant was arraigned before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) and a special jury on charges of having (1) on 13th November last had in his possession a cheque belonging to Kenneth Roberts and stolen outside of the Colony; (2) of having forged the same cheque for a sum of \$160 drawn on the Chartered Bank in the name of E. Roberts; (3) of having uttered the cheque for payment of \$160; (4) of having obtained by this means \$160; (5) of having forged a cheque for \$160 drawn on the Chartered Bank in the name of E. Roberts; (6) of having uttered the same cheque; and (7) of having obtained by this means the sum of \$160 by false pretences.

A plea of not guilty on all counts was tendered by the prisoner.

The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. R. Shawan (foreman), Chiu Shiu Ki, H. A. Sicks, T. F. Hough, A. H. Ough, A. Shelton, Hon. J. W. C. Bonnar.

Mr. C. J. Roberts was among those called, but asked to be excused as he was one of John Grant's creditors. He was excused from service.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C. (assisted by Mr. H. L. Denney, Assistant Solicitor-General) conducted the prosecution. Grant was defended by Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar.

In opening the case for the Crown, the Attorney-General stated that he proposed to proceed with only the first four counts of the indictment, all of which were germane to the same charge and related very much to the same transaction.

The prisoner, who was formerly in the P.W.D. and left the Government service about March last. On 20th November he went to a place called Lok on the Chinese Section of the Kowloon Railway about five miles from the terminus of the British Section. There he was seen by Mr. Roberts.

AN ENGINEER on the Chinese Section at Lok. The prisoner approached Mr. Roberts, had a conversation with him, asked him the road to Lee-long, and told him his name was Smith. Mr. Roberts gave him a cheque for \$160, and the prisoner went to Lee-long, where he said he wanted to obtain board for the night.

Mr. Roberts mentioned the names of Carpenter, Mr. Stratton and Mr. Garbille, and told Mr. Roberts to send a telegram to these gentlemen, which he did. Mr. Roberts did not see him again until the 13th of November, when he was at his office at Lok.

Mr. Roberts, a railway employee, defendant, called Mr. Roberts round the works, had a long general conversation, stayed at his office, and eventually at his home. He gave him a cheque for \$160, and the prisoner went to Lee-long, where he said he wanted to obtain board for the night.

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## DOCTOR'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

## RESULTS OF PRACTICAL EXPERIMENTS.

Dr. Thomas McElroy, of Duncairn-gardens, Belfast, claims to have discovered a new cure for consumption.

Last year, when in Boston, the intravenous injection of formaldehyde in pulmonary tuberculosis was brought to his notice by Dr. F. W. Baker Young, and new Dr. McElroy gives particulars of three cases treated by the injection of this compound.

The first was a man of fifty-four, who had been

FOUR MONTHS IN A SANATORIUM, where, though he gained in weight, he lost in strength. After leaving the sanatorium he began to lose weight again, and when he came for examination to Dr. McElroy his chest condition showed symptoms of a cavity at the apex of the right lung, with signs of involvement of the middle and lower lobes.

Under the intravenous injection of chinosol he formally recovered both weight and strength.

Dr. J. A. Sinton, of Queen's University, Belfast, examined the sputum of the patient before, during, and after treatment, and reported as follows:

"Since treatment: 11 February, 1910, tubercle bacilli absent; 13 April, tubercle bacilli absent. At the present time the man is

WORKING AS HARD AS EVER HE DID in all kinds of weather. He cycles to and from business, a distance of over five miles and all uphill one way. Expectoration is completely absent. The patient is an engineer, commences working about 6 a.m., and is often working till eight."

The second case is still under treatment. Expectation has been reduced to one-half, the weight has increased to normal, and the strength has greatly improved.

The third case is described as that of a ship's carpenter. The night sweats stopped after injections, and the temperature became normal and has still continued so. The tubercle bacilli have been greatly reduced, and the majority are granular.

Dr. McElroy is confident that he has solved the problem. Sanatorium treatment, he says, is undoubtedly a great assistance in

RETARDING THE PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE, but he has yet to meet a case with pronounced chest symptoms and a sputum which is tubercle bacilli that sanatorium treatment has not quickly arrested.

WEDDING.

Yesterday morning the marriage took place at St. John's Cathedral of Miss Ada Winifred Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Wright, and Dr. Percy James Kelly, late of the Medical Service, and now of the Government Medical Service. The service was conducted by his Lordship the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Landen), assisted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, the Cathedral chaplain. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a charming white satin dress, and a white veil. The bridegroom was supported by Dr. G. D. R. Black, a "best man." A reception was held afterwards at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, at which the happy couple left for Macao, all their kinsmen. The presents were numerous and costly.

EUROPEAN LADY ASSAULTED.

INDIAN SOLDIER CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

4th inst.

An Indian spy of the H.K.S.B. R.G.A. was charged at the Magistrate's court yesterday morning before Mr. J. R. Wood for assaulting a European lady by the name of Miss Mori, in Hongkong Road, Kowloon. It appears that while the complainant was doing a little shopping on Monday night at 7 p.m. the defendant followed behind and struck her on the leg with a stick and then on the arm. The defendant stated that it was an accident, but his words were not believed, and he was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

AN AMERICAN ON THE PHILIPPINES.

JUDGE WILLIAMS'S INTERVIEW.

Judge Williams, who has spent eight years in the Philippines, returned to the islands this afternoon by the *Tamagawa*.

Interviewed by a *Hongkong Telegraph* representative, the Judge said that he was content of the future of the Philippines—more so now than he ever was. As secretary of the Land Commission in 1900, and Judge of the Land Court, he has had exceptional opportunities of studying the islands and their people. The possibilities are immense. Gold is to be found. In Pinaric there are two dredgers at work, and two more have been ordered. This is placer dredging, which gives "every indication, of course, of gold quartz existing in the neighbourhood. In one district—metres are being opened up, which were worked in great extent by the Spaniards, but not developed to any great extent. He believed in its future, as well as in the gold mines of Baguio. There had been difficulty in inducing capital to come from the States. Business was so prosperous in America. Men made money there, and the Philippines had, up to last year, been looked upon as anything but a possession. The Payne bill had done wonders for the country, whilst the establishment of that huge sugar estate in Mindoro gave assurance and confidence to those who now looked upon the Philippines as their home.

The tourist traffic had been diverted direct to Manila from Japan, the big ships called, there was no transshipment of cargo. The conditions to-day, said the Judge, were very promising, and the next five years would be some wonderful developments. Rubber was a new thing in the islands—it was being cultivated in the southern islands, and would add materially to the natural wealth of the country.

OPIMUM PROSECUTIONS.

HEAVY FINES AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Tang Siu Hing was charged at the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood with having 68 tablets of prepared opium in his possession without a valid certificate in Coo-maght Road. Evidence was called and his Worship imposed a fine of \$500 or six months' imprisonment.

A charged Gulamon by the name of Chau Fun was charged with a similar offence, the man having been found in possession of 33 tablets of prepared opium. He was fined \$30 or six months.

## THE NEW CANTON VICEROY.

## ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG TO-DAY.

This morning His Excellency Chang Ming-chi, the new Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, arrived in Hongkong from the North on his way to take up his new appointment at the Southern Capital. His Excellency came down as a passenger on the s.s. *China*, which came into the Harbour at an early hour and was accompanied by the customs and police in view of the distinguished official whom it had in conveyance. The Viceroy did not make his official landing until about half past twelve o'clock, but as the appointed hour approached, a large number of officials and the foreign man-of-war in port, with the result that a veritable fusillade was maintained all morning.

The Chinese gunboat *Pao Pak* was only decorated with bunting and her guns did full honour to the illustrious visitor. No less busy were the gunners-men of the Austrian and American war vessels in Harbour. Of course it was not until the actual official landing that the old *Tamagawa* guns began to speak, to be followed by the land battery immediately afterwards.

His Excellency on his arrival was met by Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of Customs, and Captain P. H. Taylor, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard. On Blake Pier and in the neighbourhood there was assembled a tremendous concourse of people to welcome the new Viceroy. In particular, the Chinese in view of the new ruler of the Two Kwangs.

On Blake Pier was stationed a guard of honour of the rough Mahatras, with band and colours, under the command of Captain Dain Radcliffe, with Subadar Chitambar. More than 1,000 men, under the command of Captain Dain Radcliffe, were on the pier to meet the Viceroy. The *Yellow Dragon* at the masts and the viceregal flag at the fore.

On the pier, official chairs were in readiness, and no time was lost in the party setting out for Government House where a fitting ceremony was held. The Chinese officials accompanying the Viceroy on his arrival, were Admiral Li Chun, Tao-tsun Wan, Hsueh Yang Fien, Suo, Prefect Kwok, the Captain of the Chinese gunboat *Pao Pak*, the Directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway, and the Directors of the Kowloon Railway. At the Governor's residence the following were amongst the guests:—

Tao-tsun Wan, Mr. Harris, General Anderson, Captain Stewart, Sir Francis Pigott, Commodore Hayes, Sir Henry May, Mr. Rees Davies, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Chatham, Dr. Atkinson, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Hazland, Mr. Brown, Mr. Bidely, Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Wei Yik, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Gwyther, Mr. Stubb, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Lindsey, Mr. Lu Ching-pak, Mr. Ho Pak, Mr. Ho Hoi-chi, Mr. Leung Pui-chi, Mr. Lau Yung-chun and Mr. Teung Sek-hi, Mr. Wei Han and Mr. Hsueh Yang Fien.

After leaving Government House, His Excellency and suite paid a visit to the Chinese Club where they were entertained to a reception and speeches were exchanged. The viceregal party leave for Canton to-night by the gunboat *Pao Pak*.

A BRILLIANT CAREER.

The new Viceroy is quite a young man, having been born in Hongkong 38 years ago, but already he has made his mark in the diplomatic ranks of the Chinese Government service. He comes from the student class and is a scholar of high attainments.

H. E. Chang Ming Chi was an assistant minister in Canton in 1893 during which period H. E. Shen was Provincial Treasurer; when Shen transferred to Suifu, the Viceroy took over the Provincial Treasury, the Boxer rebellion broke out and H. E. Chang came to H. E. Shen to raise an army to protect the Empire, and Empress Dowager. At that time H. E. Shen was promoted Governor of the same province and H. E. Chang promoted to Prefect in Canton; in 1901 H. E. Shen was sent to fill the position of Viceroy of the Kwangs. H. E. Chang was H. E. Shen's Private Secretary in 1903. The Provincial Treasurer of Kwangsi was summoned to Peking. The H. E. Shen came to fill the position, the Throne has approved of H. E. Shen's suggestion and H. E. Chang was appointed to the post in 1904. The Governor of Kwangsi H. E. Lin Shui Kin resigned at once. H. E. Shen's recommendation of the Throne and the Governor of Kwangsi H. E. Chang stating that he possessed great ability and fitness for a Governorship, H. E. Chang was appointed Governor of Kwangsi in 1905 and last year he was summoned to Peking by the Prince Regent to consult on matters relating to the mines and railways of Kwangsi. At the same time H. E. the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs retired, and at once the Grand Council and Prince Ching recommended H. E. Chang to fill the post, which he is now proceeding to take up.

MURDER IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

The departure of the *Nuremberg* from Hongkong, and of other German cruisers to the South Seas was due to the murder of officials. The following cable is enlightening:—

Yap, Dec. 24.—Some weeks ago local riots broke out on the island of Colaba, north of Ponape (Eastern Caroline), during which Viceroy Governor E. H. as well as three white officials (Baily, Hamilton, and Hutter) and five native boatmen were murdered by the Colaba natives of the five native tribes of Ponape. On receiving this news, the Governor of German New Guinea started at once with a number of military police from Simpsonhafen on board of the steamer *Germania*. He found at Ponape that the two hundred or two hundred and fifty insurgents were kept in check. Dr. Gluckner, the Government physician of the West Carolines, had taken charge of affairs and with the assistance of the loyal natives of the other tribes, remained master of the colony. Further serious attacks are not anticipated. Reinforcements of seventy soldiers have been dispatched to Ponape.

QUACK DOCTORS.

REMARKABLE GOVERNMENT REPORT.

Attesting statements concerning the multitudes of unqualified medical practitioners and the



[illegible]



## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE NEW VIC ROY.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Canton, 31st Decemb.

As His Excellency Ching Ming Chi, Vic Roy, of the Two Kwong, is expected to arrive at Hongkong by the S. S. *Chun* on Tuesday next, the 1st inst., Admiral Li Chun left here for Hongkong this morning for the purpose of receiving the new Viceroy. The officials and party who are known to the new Viceroy, also left Canton for Hongkong to accord His Excellency a welcome to his new sphere of activity.

## HONGKONG DEALER'S FAILURE

Some days ago, the British Consul at Canton wrote to the Acting Viceroy saying that a Pan Tsi, a dealer in goods in Hongkong, had failed, and that the matter had been referred to a German firm, the China Export and Import Bank, for their opinion. The Consul begged that the S. S. *Chun* in Canton and the Lai Fat in Fatsien, (joint agents for Man Yuen Tai) be sealed up, and that they be required to make good the loss sustained by the foreign firm in question. It is now reported that the two shops, in dealing with the first firm, had all along obtained their goods through Man Yuen Tai, and that payment was duly made to him. The two firms were concerned only that they did not owe Man Yuen Tai any money. The action of the British Consul has brought forth much criticism. It is believed that the local authorities are about to enter a protest.

## AN UNJUST FINE PRACTICE

The Commissioners of the Kung Pak Customs have reported to the Acting Viceroy that according to reports made by opium dealers, the crew of the patrol boat *Wah* had seized the waters of Man Kwai had twice seized foreign opium the tax on which had been paid, a sum which was conveyed to the interior for consumption on board junks in tow of steam launches. The duty of the patrol boat is to hunt down pirates and bring them to justice. Piracy in these waters is a thing of the past, and many and serious cases of smuggling have been brought to the attention of the Customs authorities. Such action on the part of the crew is a hindrance to commerce, and an infringement of treaty stipulations. The Commissioner has requested that the crew be ordered to return the goods seized to the owners.

## CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAL

Regarding the alleged ill-treatment of Chinese residents in the Transval, the Acting Viceroy has communicated with the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and has now received a reply from the latter which runs as follows:—"We have received a petition from the Chinese residents in the Transval, complaining that the Transval Government, in consequence of the Treaty between Great Britain and China, have placed a barrier of duty on the Chinese and depriving the Chinese of the right of free citizenship and that they have been arrested and detained without reason. The petitioners request the Acting Viceroy to communicate with the Board regarding their grievances. We have referred the matter to the Minister at the Court of St. James to make representations to the proper quarter for the protection of these concerns. His Excellency has sent us a reply admitting the inconvenience given rise to as a result of the new measures to the Chinese residing in the Transval and promising to negotiate with the Transval Government for the cancellation of these laws. The Minister has also instructed Consul-General Lau Ngai in Transval to institute an inquiry into the treatment meted out to Chinese in the country in question and to send us a report on all important documents concerning the inquiry with an attached translation in English so as to facilitate his communicating with the British Government and requesting it to order the Transval Government to cancel the new legislative enactments. We (the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce) deem it fit to inform your Excellency of the same."

## ENCOUNTER WITH PIRATES

Shiu O, in Fok en province, and Kit Yeung, in Chiu Chow, are both noted for their production of periwinkles. Every year, several junks are engaged in the trade of conveying this produce to Hongkong for sale and on their return voyage from your city, the vessels take other cargoes on board. They have to pass through Ling Hai, in Waichow, on the way up. This place, however, is a hotbed of pirates. Trading junks passing the place are exposed to the danger of being attacked by these sea-robbers. Some days ago, a dealer in periwinkles at Hongkong chartered a sailing vessel and, fully loaded with valuable merchandise, the craft made for Shiu O. On passing Ling Hai, the vessel was boarded by a number of pirates, (amounting to about thirty or forty), after dividing the crew into the hold, took possession of the vessel and sailed away. Fortunately, the military authorities in the vicinity were apprised of the outrage and immediately sent a number of boats to the assistance of the victims. As a head-on was blowing at the time, the boats on which the pirates were proceeding to the scene of the outrage, were unable to make the vessel on which the pirates were doing duty trying to prevent the escape of the vessel, as the pirates were in the vicinity at the time. It was a coincidence, however, that the launch, which was not permanently stationed in the waters of Ling Hai, had been there for a while before proceeding to another place to carry on its plying work. The crew of the launch, on learning of the situation, at once weighed anchor and proceeded to the rescue of the victims. The pirates offered vigorous resistance and one of the first at their captors. A desperate encounter ensued, which lasted for two hours. At the end of that time, the pirates showed signs of giving in and began to make for the shore. They then grounded the vessel and took flight. During the fighting which took place, three robbers were killed and two captured, besides which, a large number of them were more or less seriously wounded. The vessel, with the cargo and crew, was saved. She was last seen being towed back to Hongkong to be identified by the owner, and to receive back the goods.

## ANOTHER PIRACY

It is for her report that a sailing vessel with periwinkles on board, was being towed through Ling Hai from Kit Yeung, on her way to Hongkong, was also taken by pirates and goods removed to the value of about ten thousand dollars.

## WOMAN KIDNAPPED BY BROTHER

A man named Olan of the Sanning district, took up himself a concubine in Canton last year. The woman was at the time of her marriage 17 years old. Recently, she disappeared. Her relatives were so worried that they sent a party to look for her. They found her in the hands of a man named Olan, who had been kidnapped by her brother. The man was arrested by the police, who handed her over to the Nambal Magistrate to be dealt with.

At the trial the brother's accomplice admitted selling the woman to a brothel-keeper of an Ping district. The Magistrate sent the prisoner to the Van Ping district under escort and wrote to the Yau Ping Magistrate to have the woman removed to the trial and to make due compensation to the kidnapper.

## LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF AMMUNITION

H. E. the Acting Viceroy has received a telegraphic despatch from the Governor of Kwong Si to the effect that he has ordered from Shanghai 600,000 rounds of ammunition of a total weight of 1,250 lbs. They are to be packed in 600 cases and shipped by one of the Taikeo steamers. The Governor begged H. E. the Acting Viceroy to issue a permit and draw up other necessary documents and send them to the two D. putis in Shanghai, thus enabling them to convey the merchandise to the destination. The Governor further requested the Acting Viceroy to write to the British Consul at Shanghai asking the official to inform the Chamber of Commerce about the matter. When the ammunition passes through Hongkong, the packages are to be examined and, if found in order, allowed to proceed to Canton without delay.

## GAMBLING IN KW. NOTUNG

The National Assembly has memorialized the Throne requesting that gambling in Tientsin be totally suppressed. In the beginning of next year, the Throne has ordered the new Viceroy to institute an inquiry on his arrival at Canton to let up his staff of office before coming to a decision.

## A REMARKABLE DEFT. TCH.

The President and the Vice President of the Provincial Assembly in Canton have telegraphed to Chang Chi Viceroy-designate, the Chinese Two Kwong, regarding the suppression of gambling in Canton. They have received a reply from His Excellency couched in the following terms:—"I am in receipt of your telegram. The gambling evil in Canton is as deep as the sea and as hot as the fire."

It becomes every ruler of the people to save the people from the fire, or from drowning. On my arrival in Canton to take up the Viceroy's position, I will think of a better plan for the suppression of gambling with the official law and gentility, in order to carry out what I have promised."

## THE NEW VICEROY

The family and suite of the new Viceroy arrived in Canton yesterday by the China Merchants S. S. Co's steamer *Am Pien*. As His Excellency has not arrived yet the party is staying in the Ta O boarding-house. On the same day, the party of the new Viceroy arrived at the Capital from Kwangsi on board the *Luang-sheng*. They will move into the Viceroy's yamen upon His Excellency's arrival.

## DARING ARMED ROBBERY

On the afternoon of the 31st ult., a daring armed robbery was carried out in a house in the heart of the city and within a few yards of the police station. Two robbers armed with revolvers and knives, entered the house and drove the inmates into one of the rooms and threatened to kill any one who dared to cry out for help. They then ransacked the trunks and cases in the house and made off with a large booty of gold and silver ornaments, pearls and gem-stones and quietly effected their escape. Shortly afterwards, the victims of the robbery blew whistles but by this time the robbers had gained considerable time and successfully evaded, falling into the clutches of the law.

## A BRUSH WITH BANDITS

Sin Piu, a village in the district of Ying Tai, was plundered wholesale by robbers about ten days ago. The local Magistrate sent a detachment of braves in the district to deal with the movements of the plunderers. Instead of doing their duty, the soldiers proceeded to blackmail the owners of the plundered houses. It is reported that the robbers made rather a free attack on the village and at the sight of the soldiers they opened fire. Five of the braves were instantly killed, and the son of the commander also met with the same fate. The robbers made off with three guns belonging to the braves. A report of the occurrence has been made to the local Magistrate, who is about to institute an inquiry.

## ARMY DISCIPLINE

As the result of an inquiry, the Acting Viceroy has directed that when there was a demand for recruits at the beginning of this year, several students from the various schools in every part of the province entered the Army. However, they did not then completed their education. They failed to come up to the standard of discipline and some of them actually ran away. This action on the part of the students is a disgrace and an obstacle to the progress of education and the training of recruits. The Viceroy has issued orders to his subordinates to forbid students who have not completed their education from joining the Army in view of the necessity to preserve discipline in the Army.

## LADY MEDICAL STUDENTS

His Excellency the Acting Viceroy has received a letter from the American Consul-General at Shanghai to the effect that there are thirteen lady medical students in the Medical College under American management in Canton who are fully qualified to practice medicine. The Chief Professor and his assistants have given these ladies testimonials that they are fully qualified to practice medicine. The Consul-General has in his letter the thirteen diplomas for His Excellency's use and has requested that His Excellency transmit them with his seal and return them to him following the arrival of the new Viceroy. The diplomas are to be distributed to the successful students. The Consul-General begged His Excellency to honor the College by his presence on the occasion of the distribution of the diplomas.

## STUDENTS DESTROY NEWSPAPER OFFICE

A native newspaper published in a certain prefecture printed in its issues of the 24th and 25th days of the 12th moon, articles regarding the misbehavior of the scholars in the prefecture. A number of misdeeds in the company of their pupils of a certain school were alleged to have frequented disorderly houses and to have indulged in gambling. The whole school was extremely angry on seeing the allegations and on the night of the 26th day of the 12th moon, the schoolboys proceeded to the newspaper's office and destroyed the printer's premises and destroyed the type, printing machines, press, furniture, and other accessories belonging to the newspaper. The editorial staff was very roughly handled by the misdoers. The police were summoned and the injured parties were removed to receive medical treatment. The authorities have been petitioned with regard to the matter. The newspaper in question has telegraphed to the Acting Viceroy, the Provincial Judge, the Provincial Magistrate, and

the Taoist of Constabulary. The following are the contents of the telegram:—"The Inspector of school and the principal, owing to our publishing articles on their extraordinary behavior, incited their pupils to assault us and destroy all our articles and belongings. We beg you will cause inquiries to be made; our petition will follow."

## INCREASING DEMAND FOR PASSPORTS

His Excellency the Acting Viceroy has received a despatch from the Wei-wu-pu to the effect that applications for the issue of passports to go abroad are increasing daily. Although inquiries have been made and a report furnished, they fall short of details. Some means should be devised for the protection of those who proceed abroad in the capacity of merchants. Officials and gentry going abroad to study methods of government, laws, education and other matters do so, to a certain extent, in connection with Governmental reform in China. It is necessary to institute a thorough inquiry, and furnish these reports thereon. Every official or gentry applying for a passport to go abroad, must first make it clear that he has given up his own account, and is commissioned by the Government. Measures pertaining to investigation, travel, light seeing and study must be duly classified. As regards merchants and laborers, it should be decided whether they leave the country for the purpose of carrying on independent trading or under employment, and if so, whether they are employed. They will also be required to state their destination. All these details must be given separately, so as to facilitate examination and approval.

## FIRE IN A LAMP-SHOP

Early on the morning of the 1st inst., a shop dealing in foreign lamps in Ning Yuen Lane in the Western suburb caught fire and the entire premises were burnt down. The fire was subdued before it was able to spread to an adjoining tenement.

## COWARDLY ASSAULT BY ROBBERS

Tsai is very often ill, due to gambling, in Su Tai village, in the Shun Tak district. For some years past, gambling has been very rampant. Robbery and a denial of people for some time have been almost a daily occurrence.

On the night of the 31st ult., a village was being attacked by a party of robbers. The robbers, who were armed with revolvers and knives, entered the village and struck the victim on the head with the butt-end of their rifles, inflicting a nasty cut. They also shot the victim through the upper part of his legs, which caused the unfortunate man to fall on the ground in an unconscious state. The robbers, taking the man was dead, decamped and left the insensible man behind. Shortly afterwards, the wounded man was carried back to his home by his friends. He was still unconscious and the wounds bled profusely. The unfortunate man is being carefully attended to but it is feared that the wounds will prove fatal.

## AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

The places through which flows the Pak Kiang, the north tributary of the Pearl River, are suitable for agriculture and the rearing of animals. The people of these districts, however, are of a very conservative nature. They retain their old methods in connection with the above-named industries, and are opposed to improvement. For this reason, there is no prospect of these industries flourishing. A native of Ying Tai, thinking vast improvements were urgently needed, proceeded to Japan some years ago to join the Horticultural School. He has now completed his course of four years' training and has passed with distinction. He returned to the country some time ago and found that there were several tracts of undeveloped land. The expert in question is of a progressive nature and he is now engaged in the rearing of animals. He has decided to open up the land next year. His scheme has won the favour of the local gentry and the educated section of the population.

## ARRIVAL OF THE NEW VICEROY

His Excellency Chang Ming Chi, 4th inst., Viceroy designate of the Two Kwong, who left your city by the gunboat *Po Pih* yesterday, is expected to reach Canton early this morning and will take up the reins of office at noon. Among his suite, there is a native of Chekiang named Wu Chai Sang, who was on the Secretariat staff with His Excellency Shun Chai Hsien as Viceroy of the Two Kwong. His Excellency the new Viceroy has now appointed him Chief Secretary. Excesses and preparations have been made for his arrival. It is the earnest wish of the people in Canton that the existing evils, such as gambling, etc., may be wiped out through the efforts of the New Viceroy.

## COUNTERFEIT COINAGE

His Excellency the Acting Viceroy is in receipt of a despatch from the Ministry of Finance to the effect that at the present time, when the output of coins is decreasing, it is necessary to detect the smuggling of spurious coins into China and take steps to check this practice so as to prevent counterfeit coins being circulated in the market. A number of dishonest Chinese merchants abroad have frequently imported counterfeit copper coins, the machines and moulds being of a very small size. The process of minting is quite simple. Copper sheets of 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 or 29 or 30 or 31 or 32 or 33 or 34 or 35 or 36 or 37 or 38 or 39 or 40 or 41 or 42 or 43 or 44 or 45 or 46 or 47 or 48 or 49 or 50 or 51 or 52 or 53 or 54 or 55 or 56 or 57 or 58 or 59 or 60 or 61 or 62 or 63 or 64 or 65 or 66 or 67 or 68 or 69 or 70 or 71 or 72 or 73 or 74 or 75 or 76 or 77 or 78 or 79 or 80 or 81 or 82 or 83 or 84 or 85 or 86 or 87 or 88 or 89 or 90 or 91 or 92 or 93 or 94 or 95 or 96 or 97 or 98 or 99 or 100 or 101 or 102 or 103 or 104 or 105 or 106 or 107 or 108 or 109 or 110 or 111 or 112 or 113 or 114 or 115 or 116 or 117 or 118 or 119 or 120 or 121 or 122 or 123 or 124 or 125 or 126 or 127 or 128 or 129 or 130 or 131 or 132 or 133 or 134 or 135 or 136 or 137 or 138 or 139 or 140 or 141 or 142 or 143 or 144 or 145 or 146 or 147 or 148 or 149 or 150 or 151 or 152 or 153 or 154 or 155 or 156 or 157 or 158 or 159 or 160 or 161 or 162 or 163 or 164 or 165 or 166 or 167 or 168 or 169 or 170 or 171 or 172 or 173 or 174 or 175 or 176 or 177 or 178 or 179 or 180 or 181 or 182 or 183 or 184 or 185 or 186 or 187 or 188 or 189 or 190 or 191 or 192 or 193 or 194 or 195 or 196 or 197 or 198 or 199 or 200 or 201 or 202 or 203 or 204 or 205 or 206 or 207 or 208 or 209 or 210 or 211 or 212 or 213 or 214 or 215 or 216 or 217 or 218 or 219 or 220 or 221 or 222 or 223 or 224 or 225 or 226 or 227 or 228 or 229 or 230 or 231 or 232 or 233 or 234 or 235 or 236 or 237 or 238 or 239 or 240 or 241 or 242 or 243 or 244 or 245 or 246 or 247 or 248 or 249 or 250 or 251 or 252 or 253 or 254 or 255 or 256 or 257 or 258 or 259 or 260 or 261 or 262 or 263 or 264 or 265 or 266 or 267 or 268 or 269 or 270 or 271 or 272 or 273 or 274 or 275 or 276 or 277 or 278 or 279 or 280 or 281 or 282 or 283 or 284 or 285 or 286 or 287 or 288 or 289 or 290 or 291 or 292 or 293 or 294 or 295 or 296 or 297 or 298 or 299 or 300 or 301 or 302 or 303 or 304 or 305 or 306 or 307 or 308 or 309 or 310 or 311 or 312 or 313 or 314 or 315 or 316 or 317 or 318 or 319 or 320 or 321 or 322 or 323 or 324 or 325 or 326 or 327 or 328 or 329 or 330 or 331 or 332 or 333 or 334 or 335 or 336 or 337 or 338 or 339 or 340 or 341 or 342 or 343 or 344 or 345 or 346 or 347 or 348 or 349 or 350 or 351 or 352 or 353 or 354 or 355 or 356 or 357 or 358 or 359 or 360 or 361 or 362 or 363 or 364 or 365 or 366 or 367 or 368 or 369 or 370 or 371 or 372 or 373 or 374 or 375 or 376 or 377 or 378 or 379 or 380 or 381 or 382 or 383 or 384 or 385 or 386 or 387 or 388 or 389 or 390 or 391 or 392 or 393 or 394 or 395 or 396 or 397 or 398 or 399 or 400 or 401 or 402 or 403 or 404 or 405 or 406 or 407 or 408 or 409 or 410 or 411 or 412 or 413 or 414 or 415 or 416 or 417 or 418 or 419 or 420 or 421 or 422 or 423 or 424 or 425 or 426 or 427 or 428 or 429 or 430 or 431 or 432 or 433 or 434 or 435 or 436 or 437 or 438 or 439 or 440 or 441 or 442 or 443 or 444 or 445 or 446 or 447 or 448 or 449 or 450 or 451 or 452 or 453 or 454 or 455 or 456 or 457 or 458 or 459 or 460 or 461 or 462 or 463 or 464 or 465 or 466 or 467 or 468 or 469 or 470 or 471 or 472 or 473 or 474 or 475 or 476 or 477 or 478 or 479 or 480 or 481 or 482 or 483 or 484 or 485 or 486 or 487 or 488 or 489 or 490 or 491 or 492 or 493 or 494 or 495 or 496 or 497 or 498 or 499 or 500 or 501 or 502 or 503 or 504 or 505 or 506 or 507 or 508 or 509 or 510 or 511 or 512 or 513 or 514 or 515 or 516 or 517 or 518 or 519 or 520 or 521 or 522 or 523 or 524 or 525 or 526 or 527 or 528 or 529 or 530 or 531 or 532 or 533 or 534 or 535 or 536 or 537 or 538 or 539 or 540 or 541 or 542 or 543 or 544 or 545 or 546 or 547 or 548 or 549 or 550 or 551 or 552 or 553 or 554 or 555 or 556 or 557 or 558 or 559 or 560 or 561 or 562 or 563 or 564 or 565 or 566 or 567 or 568 or 569 or 570 or 571 or 572 or 573 or 574 or 575 or 576 or 577 or 578 or 579 or 580 or 581 or 582 or 583 or 584 or 585 or 586 or 587 or 588 or 589 or 590 or 591 or 592 or 593 or 594 or 595 or 596 or 597 or 598 or 599 or 600 or 601 or 602 or 603 or 604 or 605 or 606 or 607 or 608 or 609 or 610 or 611 or 612 or 613 or 614 or 615 or 616 or 617 or 618 or 619 or 620 or 621 or 622 or 623 or 624 or 625 or 626 or 627 or 628 or 629 or 630 or 631 or 632 or 633 or 634 or 635 or 636 or 637 or 638 or 639 or 640 or 641 or 642 or 643 or 644 or 645 or 646 or 647 or 648 or 649 or 650 or 651 or 652 or 653 or 654 or 655 or 656 or 657 or 658 or 659 or 660 or 661 or 662 or 663 or 664 or 665 or 666 or 667 or 668 or 669 or 670 or 671 or 672 or 673 or 674 or 675 or 676 or 677 or 678 or 679 or 680 or 681 or 682 or 683 or 684 or 685 or 686 or 687 or 688 or 689 or 690 or 691 or 692 or 693 or 694 or 695 or 696 or 697 or 698 or 699 or 700 or 701 or 702 or 703 or 704 or 705 or 706 or 707 or 708 or 709 or 710 or 711 or 712 or 713 or 714 or 715 or 716 or 717 or 718 or 719 or 720 or 721 or 722 or 723 or 724 or 725 or 726 or 727 or 728 or 729 or 730 or 731 or 732 or 733 or 734 or 735 or 736 or 737 or 738 or 739 or 740 or 741 or 742 or 743 or 744 or 745 or 746 or 747 or 748 or 749 or 750 or 751 or 752 or 753 or 754 or 755 or 756 or 757 or 758 or 759 or 760 or 761 or 762 or 763 or 764 or 765 or 766 or 767 or 768 or 769 or 770 or 771 or 772 or 773 or 774 or 775 or 776 or 777 or 778 or 779 or 780 or 781 or 782 or 783 or 784 or 785 or 786 or 787 or 788 or 789 or 790 or 791 or 792 or 793 or 794 or 795 or 796 or 797 or 798 or 799 or 800 or 801 or 802 or 803 or 804 or 805 or 806 or 807 or 808 or 809 or 810 or 811 or 812 or 813 or 814 or 815 or 816 or 817 or 818 or 819 or 820 or 821 or 822 or 823 or 824 or 825 or 826 or 827 or 828 or 829 or 830 or 831 or 832 or 833 or 834 or 835 or 836 or 837 or 838 or 839 or 840 or 841 or 842 or 843 or 844 or 845 or 846 or 847 or 848 or 849 or 850 or 851 or 852 or 853 or 854 or 855 or 856 or 857 or 858 or 859 or 860 or 861 or 862 or 863 or 864 or 865 or 866 or 867 or 868 or 869 or 870 or 871 or 872 or 873 or 874 or 875 or 876 or 877 or 878 or 879 or 880 or 881 or 882 or 883 or 884 or 885 or 886 or 887 or 888 or 889 or 890 or 891 or 892 or 893 or 894 or 895 or 896 or 897 or 898 or 899 or 900 or 901 or 902 or 903 or 904 or 905 or 906 or 907 or 908 or 909 or 910 or 911 or 912 or 913 or 914 or 915 or 916 or 917 or 918 or 919 or 920 or 921 or 922 or 923 or 924 or 925 or 926 or 927 or 928 or 929 or 930 or 931 or 932 or 933 or 934 or 935 or 936 or 937 or 938 or 939 or 940 or 941 or 942 or 943 or 944 or 945 or 946 or 947 or 948 or 949 or 950 or 951 or 952 or 953 or 954 or 955 or 956 or 957 or 958 or 959 or 960 or 961 or 962 or 963 or 964 or 965 or 966 or 967 or 968 or 969 or 970 or 971 or 972 or 973 or 974 or 975 or 976 or 977 or 978 or 979 or 980 or 981 or 982 or 983 or 984 or 985 or 986 or 987 or 988 or 989 or 990 or 991 or 992 or 993 or 994 or 995 or 996 or 997 or 998 or 999 or 1000 or 1001 or 1002 or 1003 or 1004 or 1005 or 1006 or 1007 or 1008 or 1009 or 1010 or 1011 or 1012 or 1013 or 1014 or 1015 or 1016 or 1017 or 1018 or 1019 or 1020 or 1021 or 1022 or 1023 or 1024 or 1025 or 1026 or 1027 or 1028 or 1029 or 1030 or 1031 or 1032 or 1033 or 1034 or 1035 or 1036 or 1037 or 1038 or 1039 or 1040 or 1041 or 1042 or 1043 or 1044 or 1045 or 1046 or 1047 or 1048 or 1049 or 1050 or 1051 or 1052 or 1053 or 1054 or 1055 or 1056 or 1057 or 1058 or 1059 or 1060 or 1061 or 1062 or 1063 or 1064 or 1065 or 1066 or 1067 or 1068 or 1069 or 1070 or 1071 or 1072 or 1073 or 1074 or 1075 or 1076 or 1077 or 1078 or 1079 or 1080 or 1081 or 1082 or 1083 or 1084 or 1085 or 1086 or 1087 or 1088 or 1089 or 1090 or 1091 or 1092 or 1093 or 1094 or 1095 or 1096 or 1097 or 1098 or 1099 or 1100 or 1101 or 1102 or 1103 or 1104 or 1105 or 1106 or 1107 or 1108 or 1109 or 1110 or 1111 or 1112 or 1113 or 1114 or 1115 or 1116 or 1117 or 1118 or 1119 or 1120 or 1121 or 1122 or 1123 or 1124 or 1125 or 1126 or 1127 or 1128 or 1129 or 1130 or 1131 or 1132 or 1133 or 1134 or 1135 or 1136 or 1137 or 1138 or 1139 or 1140 or 1141 or 1142 or 1143 or 1144 or 1145 or 1146 or 1147 or 1148 or 1149 or 1150 or 1151 or 1152 or 1153 or 1154 or 1155 or 1156 or 1157 or 1158 or 1159 or 1160 or 1161 or 1162 or 1163 or 1164 or 1165 or 1166 or 1167 or 1168 or 1169 or 1170 or 1171 or 1172 or 1173 or 1174 or 1175 or 1176 or 1177 or 1178 or 1179 or 1180 or 1181 or 1182 or 1183 or 1184 or 1185 or 1186 or 1187 or 1188 or 1189 or 1190 or 1191 or 1192 or 1193 or 1194 or 1195 or 1196 or 1197 or 1198 or 1199 or 1200 or 1201 or 1202 or 1203 or 1204 or 1205 or 1206 or 1207 or 1208 or 1209 or 1210 or 1211 or 1212 or 1213 or 1214 or 1215 or 1216 or 1217 or 1218 or 1219 or 1220 or 1221 or 1222 or 1223 or 1224 or 1225 or 1226 or 1227 or 1228 or 1229 or 1230 or 1231 or 1232 or 1233 or 1234 or 1235 or 1236 or 1237 or 1238 or 1239 or 1240 or 1241 or 1242 or 1243 or 1244 or 1245 or 1246 or 1247 or 1248 or 1249 or 1250 or 1251 or 1252 or 1253 or 1254 or 1255 or 1256 or 1257 or 1258 or 1259 or 1260 or 1261 or 1262 or 1263 or 1264 or 1265 or 1266 or 1267 or 1268 or 1269 or 1270 or 1271 or 1272 or 1273 or 1274 or 1275 or 1276 or 1277 or 1278 or 1279 or 1280 or 1281 or 1282 or 1283 or 1284 or 1285 or 1286 or 1287 or 1288 or 1289 or 1290 or 1291 or 1292 or 1293 or 1294 or 1295 or 1296 or 1297 or 1298 or 1299 or 1300 or 1301 or 1302 or 1303 or 1304 or 1305 or 1306 or 1



The Volunteers will hold a Field Day on the 15th of January next.

The damaged vessel, *Nord*, is now in the

THE second monthly shoot of No. 4 Company H.K.V.A. takes place at King's Park Range on Sunday next at 2.15 p.m.

A COLIE was awarded 14 days in the Police Court to-day for stealing a quantity of fowlsicks.

SIX chair-bearers were fined \$4 each this morning by Mr. E. R. Hallifax for causing an obstruction in Fiddler's street.

TEENDERS are invited in the current issue of the *Gazette* for the supply of flower pots in the coming year.

INVITATIONS have been issued for a smoking concert to be held at the Water Police Station at Tsim-tin-tsi on the 14th January.

It is possible that Miss Macdonald Hall may go on a tour to India, China and Japan in the course of the next twelve months, says a home paper.

IN: ITATIONS have been issued for "An Home" being given by Lady Ingrid on the 20th of January to bid good-bys to: Sir Perry and Lady May.

CAIT Foy, U.S.A., formerly aid-de-camp to General W. P. Duval, commanding general of the Philippine Army, is staying at the Hong-kong Hotel.

**I**T LITTLE hope, says the *L. & C. Express*, appears to be entertained by the Liberator's of ousting Mr. Gershon Stewart from the Writal division of Caoshing.

**T**HE city editor of the *Cablenews-American* Mr. E. Hamilton Smith, journeyed on the New-on-Ca-ton railway to-day. He leaves by the *Yuesang* to-day.

**T**HE City Corporation has unanimously voted a sum of a thousand guineas towards the King

Edward Memorial fund, which has now reached a total of \$36,300.

THE Boardman news combination, which is reported in Canada to be a very strong company has been drawing very full houses there and elsewhere in India.

THE Chinese are petitioning the British Government to undo the results of the opium war. Opium is to the weak Chinaman what alcohol is to the weak Anglo-Saxon. — *Fr.*

A NORTHMAN was given one month's hard labour, an six hours' stoppage at the Magd'ary on Tuesday for the increased consumption of

AN improvement in freight has extended practically to all the company's lines, says the P. & O. report except their intercolonial service, between India, China and Japan.

THE passenger trade of the East movie very slowly, say the directors of the P. & O. The tendency is largely towards the cheapest method of conveyance, irrespective of other considerations.

IN the Admiralty Court judgment has been given in favour of the Liverpool ship *Poconoc*. It is against the Indo-China steamer *Le Lai Sane*, in a case arising out of the typhoons in July, 1905.

MR. Edwin J. Dingle, who has spent two years in the study of Chinese law, has been appointed

MOFO the passengers who arrived by the *Montague* from the North to day was Mr. J. H. Donald, the local Correspondent to the *New York Herald* and a well-known figure in journalistic circles.

R. Moorehead of Amoy has arrived in Foochow to enter practice with Dr. Reenie, who will in a short time leave on a well-earned vacation.

They are informed by the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, that the total output of the Company's three mines for the month ending 7th Dec. amounted to 75,317.71 tons and the sales during the period, to 19,595.3.

The Colzard steamer *Marwelanita* started from Liverpool, on December 10, in an attempt to intercept the voyage to New York and back to be on hand within twelve days. She would have to maintain an average speed of twenty knots and stop in New York only forty-eight hours.

AVICES received from the United States gives that the sum recently sent by the navy department for improvements at Olongapo were estimated at \$300,000 as recently published in Manila papers. In this connection it is reported that the sum wall at Olongapo which is one item will have cost over \$65,000.

The Netherlands India Government intend to establish wireless telegraph stations at four ports. The first one is at Sabang which will be in working order next April. The establishment of the stations will follow successively in July, September, and December at Macassar, Java, and at Timor, Kupang, and Bonna.

AVASKY passenger from the Japanese mail-boat *Asakaki Maru*, was charged in the Singapore

in connection with the loss of a bannan, the best of which a Chinese cargo was accurate. A Chinese stevedore from the ship stated that he saw the bannan being taken aboard by the crew. Sentence of one month's imprisonment was imposed.

The Blue Funnel liner *Adamant* arrived from Port Swettenham from Singapore and cargo taken in her cargo of rubber, besides her local produce, cleared and shipped for Penang homeward bound. She was away for Colombo and European ports for 7,000 cases of Para rubber besides other produce, in all about 3,000 packages.

Ceylon Observer objects to Sir Thomas Milne's criticism of the Shipping Bill, adds:—The development of a British steam line before the development of a shipping company; no one has any right to say competition; and if with all these advantages the shipping companies cannot exist, the subject is not worth discussing.

right that raised they should be,



## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
<b>BANKS.</b>							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$250,000	\$2,029,500	£2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/8 = \$22.45	5 % \$20 sellers \$28
National Bank of China, Limited	99,015	£7	£6	\$4,000 \$4,000	\$10,552	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	8 % \$30 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	none	\$15 for 1909	8 1/2 % \$185
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£25	£5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	Tls. 205,719	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for '09 making 15 % in all	5 % Tls. 145 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$207,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	8 % \$27 1/2
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$1,159	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	11 1/2 % \$150
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$4,846	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 % \$121 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$4,628	\$27 for 1908	8 % \$162
<b>SHIPPING.</b>							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	Dr. \$3,777	\$4 for 1906	8 1/2 % \$7 1/2 + 10s & 4.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	none	\$4 for year ending 30.6.1908	8 1/2 % \$20 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$25	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$2,106	Dividend of \$12 for 30.6.10	8 1/2 % \$30 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$5,162	3 1/2 % on Preferred shares only for 1910	5 % \$56 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$5,162	Final div. of 2 1/2 % per sb. (coup. 14) making in all 4 1/2 % per sb. for '09 & an int. div. of 1 1/2 % per sb. on acc. for '10	5 % 78 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$19,994	A dividend of 7 1/2 % for 1909 ending 30.4.1910	5 % \$23
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$1,159	A bonus of 5 %	6 % \$12 sales
<b>REFINERIES.</b>							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	Dr. \$2,000	\$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 % \$124 sellers
Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	Dr. \$125,891	\$3 for 1909	8 % \$12 sellers
<b>MIXING.</b>							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$1,435	Final div. of 1 1/2 % for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15)	9 % Tls. 15
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	none	First year	Pa. 10
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	200,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$6,583	\$1 per share 1910 dividend	5 % \$1 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	5 % \$1 1/2
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.09	8 % \$5
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$20,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 % \$53 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$12,715	\$2 for half year ended 30.6.1909	8 % \$53 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	Tls. 6,220	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all for year 30.4.1910	8 % Tls. 68
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	Tls. 9,222	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 % Tls. 97 1/2
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.10	4 1/2 % Tls. 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$24,041	8 1/2 % for 1909	8 % \$21 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$14,075	\$3 on old shares \$1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	6 % \$500 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$2,777	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1910	6 % \$55 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$1,771	45 cents for 1909	6 % \$64 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$269	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 % \$313 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	Tls. 6,959	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6 1/2 % Tls. 100
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$1,957	Interim of \$1.80 for 1910	8 1/2 % 740 buyers
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	Tls. 20,000	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 % Tls. 55
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	10 % \$44
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	Tls. 8,273	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	10 % Tls. 46
Luen-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 % Tls. 48 1/2
Sing Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	Tls. 3,173	Tls. 35 for 1909	17 % Tls. 145
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Hell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$648	15 % per share for 1909	8 % \$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$20,000	60 cents for 1909	6 1/2 % \$9
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$50,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.05	10 % 97 cents buyers
China Do. Do. Social shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$1,000	80 cents for 1909	10 % \$7 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$1,000	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	7 % \$17 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$1,000	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 % \$3.15 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$1,000	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 1/2 % \$12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	120,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$1,000	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 50 cents per sb. for year end. 28.2.10	6 % \$20
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	50,000	\$20	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$12,662	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	5 % \$17
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$9,176	3rd interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 37 1/2 for 1910	5 % Tls. 114
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$1,000	80 cents on fully paid shares and 80 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 1/2 % \$59 sellers
Maatschappij van Mijl- en Landbouw	25,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$1,000	None	5 1/2 % \$54 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$1,000	None	5 % \$10 1/2 b.
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$1,000	First year	5 % \$50 Hongkong
Phillips & Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$1,000	None	5 % \$50 Hongkong
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	50,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	Tls. 5,250	None	5 % \$10 1/2 b.
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	12,200	50	15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	none	First year	5 % \$50 Hongkong
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	Dr. \$11,096	None	8 % \$85
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	80,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$12,86	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 % \$85 buyers
Union Waterworks Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$1,000	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 % \$63 buyers
United Asbestos Orienta Agency, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$24,000	15 % per ordinary sb. for year ended 31.5.10	5 % \$1 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$2,000	35 cents for 1909	5 % \$4
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$2,000	5 % for 1909	5 % \$10 buyers
Wellmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$57	10 % for year ending 31.7.10	5 % \$10 buyers
William Fox & Co., Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$1,020,000	\$728	None	5 % \$5 1/2

Mr. Hassan, of Connell Bros., arrived here on Wednesday from Manila.

The Royal Arthur has arrived at Plymouth with the relieved crews from the China Station.

SEVEN hundred and sixty Reputa and Mah-sattas left for Fan-ling Camp by yesterday's train.

HAIR-mourning for the death of his late Majesty King Edward will cease on May 6, 1911.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the All India King Edward Memorial up to December 3 amounted to Rs. 372,000.

A COOLIE was given six months and four hours' stocks at the Police Court on Wednesday for returning from banishment.

THE vice-president and general manager of the Manila Electric Railway Co., Mr. C. B. Graves, arrived in the Colony from the States to-day.

A CHINAMAN was awarded one year's "hard" and four hours' stocks to-day for snatching a pair of gold earrings from the person of a 10-year old girl.

LIEUT. W. B. Rowe, R.G.A., has been appointed adjutant at Portsmouth in place of Capt. T. M. Wakefield, who has joined the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, R.G.A.

A CHINAMAN was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks at the Police Court this morning for the larceny of a jacket and watch from a house in Nullah Lane.

ADMIRAL Sir Sah Chen-peng has received Imperial instructions to proceed to Canton to deal with the recent case of killing a number of Chinese by the Portuguese Naval officers in Macao.

DURING the week ending 31st December, 1910, there were one case of diphtheria (Portuguese), and one case of enteric fever (Chinese). There were also two cases of small-pox (both Chinese) both of which ended fatally.

THE wedding was arranged to take place last month of Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the Hongkong Civil Service, and Miss Eliza Mollison, daughter of Mr. W. L. Mollison, Fellow and Senior Tutor of Clare College, Cambridge.

AN Indian vagrant was charged at the Police Court on Wednesday, with entering several houses at Kowloon with a begging letter. He was brought up before Mr. J. R. Wood, who sent him to the house of detention.

TWO men were charged at the Police Court on Tuesday morning with behaving in a disorderly manner in Shanghai Street at Kowloon. His Worship ordered the first defendant to pay a fine of \$5 and the second \$10.

THE estimates submitted to the Washington Congress by Secretary McViegh provide among other things for \$50,000 gold for naval barracks and \$5,000 for wireless equipment at the naval station at Olongapo, Philippines.

THE policy of killing the goose which laid golden eggs finds favour with certain rubber growers in Java who recklessly tap away the trees in order to raise the output to the figures with which they had tempted investors.—*Strait Times*.

OLIVE Tubberg was charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's Court on Wednesday with behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner at the Salton's Home while drunk. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5 or, in default, two weeks.

MESSES Puttick and Simpson's sale in London in November, included a pair of old Chinese vases finely enamelled with flowers, &c. in colours, *famille rose* in shaped panels on a mazarin blue ground, Kien Lung, 25 in. high—100 guineas (Archer).

LUNG Ho Chun, of No. 25, Hillier Street, who was arrested yesterday on a warrant for alleged embezzlement of the sum of \$5,000 in respect of rent, was brought up on the charge at the Magistrate's Court this morning. Defendant pleaded guilty and the case was remanded.

"My father and I know everything in the world," said a small Peshawar boy to his companion, "all right," said the latter, "where's Asia?" It was a stiff question, but the little fellow answered coolly: "That is one of the questions my father knows."—*Western Mail*.

WHEN Asama volcano, over one hundred miles from Yokohama, broke out into renewed activity on December 2, the noise of two explosions was heard in Yokohama, where it was at first thought that a big gunpowder explosion had occurred. Fortunately no loss of life resulted.

THE new fundamental state law of Portugal provides a parliamentary government, the balance of which is divided between the legislative and the executive Powers. The president will be elected for five, and the parliament for three years. The latter will consist of one chamber only.

THERE is perhaps no more in the flabby shell of a turtle egg than meets the eye, or the unappreciative European taste, if a Chinese collector is willing to pay \$185 for the sole right of collecting them on the seven islands north of Sapporo Bay. Such was the amount of the successful tender for 1911.—*E.V.*

TWO men were charged at the Magistrate's Court this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood for the larceny of a box containing jewelry and clothing to the value of \$149 from a junk-owner at Aberdeen. Evidence was called and his Worship sentenced the defendants to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks each.

MR. G. McDonnell (member of the Municipal Board, Manila) is now a guest of Mr. B. Walker. A former member of the staff of the New York Sun, he is here arranging for representatives of sport in Hongkong to visit the Manila carnival in February. One new feature may be a shooting contest between an Indian team from Hongkong and Filipino representatives.

FIVE men were brought up before Mr. E. R. Hallifax on Wednesday morning to answer a charge of larceny of beans from the Dairy Farm Godown at Pokfulam on the 2nd inst. The goods were discovered in a boat at Sam-shing. Evidence was called and his Worship passed sentence of six months' "hard" and six hours' stocks on two of the defendants and awarded the remainder three months and 12 hours each.

CAPT. Lewis van Schaik, Governor of the Island of Mindoro, Philippines, is now visiting the colony. This is the island on which the huge sugar plantation, 55,000 acres, is situated and on which a plant at a cost of one million is to be erected. He leaves on the Sibota for Washington